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## GERMAN RETREAT ON FRENCH FRONT THOUGHT CERTAIN

### Enemy Is Gradually Being Thrown Back to Chemin-des-Dames

### POSITION PERILOUS

### American Attack Wins Heights North Of Soissons And Prisoners

### ADVANCE STEADY

### Germans Contesting Strategic Corner Fiercely, Yielding Foot By Foot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—On the French front a situation is rapidly being created the important consequences of which will soon appear. General Ludendorff continues to retreat and is only rendering troops available by evacuating places which are not even being attacked by the Allies. This will break up his defense and inevitably force a new retreat. The widening of the bridgeheads at Peronne, Noyon and on the Ailette is assuming a dangerous nature for the German positions on the line Arras-Soissons-Rheims.

**128,300 Prisoners Since July 15**

The following figures show the importance of the results obtained by the Allied offensive. From July 15 till August 31 the Allies captured 128,300 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, as well as 2,069 guns, 1,734 meinen-werfer, 13,783 machine-guns and considerable quantities of ammunition and supplies of all sorts.

**Progress Toward Ladies' Way**

London, September 2.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

We advanced northward of the Aisne despite a strong resistance and took the Heights of Terny-Sorny.

On the 1st we took 572 prisoners and captured two guns and seventy-eight machine-guns.

Reuter's correspondent reports this afternoon:

There has been hard fighting all night between the Vesle and the Somme, where the Germans are clinging desperately to the bank of the river. The attempts of the French to cross the river near Voyennes, under Hill 77, were met by very heavy barrages.

We hold the road from Rouy-le-Grand to Hill 77, round which the battle is raging at its height.

The enemy is being gradually thrown back to Chemin-des-Dames.

Tanks and aeroplanes have been very prominent in the battle.

On General Debeney's front the enemy continues to cling to his positions along the Somme between Epenancourt and Voyennes and the French are meeting with very heavy machine-gun fire at Hill 77.

Our progress continues towards Coucy.

**Counter-attacks Fail**

Paris, September 2.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

In the region of the Canal-du-Nord there has been violent artillerying. We repulsed two enemy counter-attacks against the village of Campagne and maintained our positions.

In the region of the Ailette we made fresh progress in the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau and eastward of Pont St. Mard, taking a hundred prisoners.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

The troops who crossed the Canal-du-Nord yesterday near Nesle advanced east of the Canal and gained a footing on the western slopes of Hill 72.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we continued to advance on the Plateaus east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny. We captured Leuilly and Terny-Sorny despite a furious resistance.

We also advanced north of Crouy.

Many places behind the German lines were heavily bombed.

## *Queant Victory Opens Prospect Of Enemy Retreat To Meuse*

### *Liberation Of France And Part Of Belgium Possible As Result Of Shattering Blow*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3, 5:10 a.m.—Coming close on the heels of the Australian's victory at Peronne, the feat of the British and Canadian troops smashing the hitherto impregnable Hindenburg Line has aroused the greatest satisfaction. Military experts express the opinion that perhaps the most shattering blow of the war has been launched with dramatic swiftness at a point hitherto considered to be the strongest part of the German line, which is here composed of a multiplex system of trenches as good as streets, jungles of barbed wire and numberless nests of machine-guns.

If yesterday's success is maintained and followed up Cambrai will be threatened, justifying speculation concerning the fate of Douai, St. Quentin and La Fere and the possibility of a great German withdrawal to the Meuse.

The Germans will naturally move heaven and earth to stem the Anglo-Canadian torrent as the widening of the breach will mean the swamping of the German plans on which all their strategy and hopes have hitherto been based.

The German 17th Army, under General von Below, is at present opposing General Horne. Every scrap of available material has been thrown into the field by the enemy. Divisions are bunched together indiscriminately and tired infantry, dismounted cavalry, clerks and other non-combatants have already been identified among the mass of prisoners. Parts of this army seem already overrun as prisoners are reported to have been captured at Buisy, near the great German railroad at Marquoin.

All the papers unstintedly praise the Dominion troops and declare that they have at last given the Kaiser abundant cause for uneasiness.

The Times says that in the recent notable feats the Dominion troops and Canadians have won imperishable fame.

The Daily Telegraph remarks that the news of the fight is the most inspiring message yet received.

The Daily News says that the Canadians have shattered the German legend.

## SUGGESTS U.S. TAKE CHINESE EASTERN RY.

### Chinese Minister To Washington Favors Road's Operation By American Mission

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 3.—Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister at Washington, has telegraphed a suggestion to the Government that Mr. Stevens' mission shall take over the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway during the military operations in that region.

Mr. Stevens now has 230 expert railway engineers and, with the vast amount of railway material General Horvath acquired before the war, which includes fifty Baldwin engines which have not been put together and upwards of 600 miles of American steel rails and other stocks in proportion, he will be able to meet the military requirements of the Allies without interfering with the ordinary traffic.

## *Germans See At Last They Can't Beat Allies*

### *Even Hertling Gives Up Illusion Of Peace By Victory, Enemy Paper Admits*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 2.—The Frankfurter Zeitung admits that the people of Germany are beginning more and more to perceive that the war cannot be ended by arms alone and Count Hertling no longer cherishes illusions of peace by victory.

## CZECHS ESTABLISH CONNECTION WITH SEMENOFF'S ARMY

### Junction Of Forces Opens Way To West Siberia And Russia

### CHITA IS OCCUPIED

### Enemy Cordon Broken And Obstacle To Rapid Advance Removed

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, September 3.—In confirmation of yesterday's message it is authoritatively stated that a train from the west has arrived at Karymskaya, the junction of the Chinese-Eastern Railway and the Amur Railway and that Colonel Semenoff's troops last night on the Onon river were in communication with the Czechs advancing from Chita.

Today a telegram was received at the Czecho-Slovak headquarters from Dr. Girsa at Harbin which read:

"The enemy is beaten. Connection has been established with our compatriots and I have communicated direct with Colonel Gaida at Oloviannaya today and leave tomorrow for that town to confer with Colonel Gaida."

**Enemy Cordon Broken**

This historical telegram apprises the world that at length the Czecho-Slovak army in West Siberia which was moving eastward under Colonel Gaida has broken the cordon of its enemies and joined hands with the forces moving westward to their relief. Thus the difficult situation caused by the interruption of communication between the Czech forces moving along the Siberian railway to Vladivostok is at an end, the way to West Siberia is opened up and Russia in Europe becomes accessible. The march of events will now be accelerated.

Simultaneously news has been received that Verkne-Udinsk and Chita have been occupied and the Bolshevik forces have surrendered at Troiz-Kozavsk, near Kiakhta.

The advance of the Allied forces on the Ussuri front continued without opposition.

**Railway In Allied Hands**

Tokio, September 3.—A semi-official communique reports:

According to the Czech officers who co-operated with the advance guards under Colonel Semenoff, the Czechs advancing eastwards from Western Siberia arrived at Oloviannaya on the 1st and a junction was thus effected with the troops moving westwards, and the railway from Penza to Oloviannaya is completely in the hands of the Czechs.

The Austrians and Germans at Khiakta, numbering 1,800, out of whom 300 are armed, have proposed to the Czechs and Chinese troops through the Swedish Red Cross that they shall surrender.

A semi-official communique states:

The Allies when advancing towards the Amur must reckon with the enemy gun-boats, over ten in number, and also the enemy forces east of Blagovestchensk, totaling 19,000 men who hold strong positions of defense at Habarovsk. Should the enemy offer resistance the Allies must be adequately prepared.

A report from Nicolaievsk states that the Far Eastern Commissaries moved to Alexiefsk from Habarovsk on the 31st and passed a resolution to fight to the last man.

The Allies advancing from Irkutsk have occupied Chita and Karymskaya and have effected a junction with Colonel Semenoff advancing from Manchuli at the Onon River.

According to prisoners the enemy in Zabaikal, hearing of the advance of the Japanese troops from Manchuli, is demoralised and a great number are deserting.

## *Southern Troops Menace Foochow*

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 3.—The Southern troops are reported to be menacing Foochow, the population of which is panicky.

## *Hsu Shih-chang Is President Of China; Is Elected By Overwhelming Vote*

### High Official Under Manchus And Grand Councillor Of Yuan Shih-k'ai's Monarchy Now Is Head Of The Republic

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

**Peking, September 4.—Hsu Shih-chang was elected President of China by the new Parliament this morning. The vote was overwhelmingly in his favor, only a handful of votes being cast against him.**

The election of Hsu Shih-chang typifies perfectly the bizarre character of Chinese politics in the last decade. For Hsu was one of the most faithful of the old Manchu retainers and is said by those close to him still to be a monarchist at heart. He was, it will be remembered, one of the ministers of Yuan Shih-k'ai's near-monarchy.

Of Hsu's policies now little an be said. He is generally credited with being a conservative, but it is also said of him that he is opposed to the domination of the military elements and that, together with Liang Shih-yi, he will work for the dethronement of the Tuchuns.

Hsu is a native of Tientsin. He entered official life through the old examination of system in 1884, winning the Hanlin distinction. His standing as a scholar is admittedly high.

**Associate of Yuan Shih-k'ai**

Hsu early in life became associated with Yuan Shih-k'ai. When Yuan was training his Model Army for the Empress Dowager in Chihli, Hsu was his chief of staff, at a time when Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui were only students in the Military College at Tientsin. Because of his closeness to Yuan Hsu's rise in official life was rapid in the closing years of the Ching dynasty. In 1905 he was appointed Probationary Grand Councillor. A few months later he became President of the Peking Board of Police. The following year he was made Grand Councillor. He also for a short period held the position of President of the Board of the Interior.

In April, 1907, he was appointed Viceroy of the Manchurian Provinces. In this position he came in for considerable criticism, among other things for too lavishly spending government funds. He was recalled in February, 1909. Then he became successively head of the Board of Communications, Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and Grand Councillor.

Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Republic of China

**Highest Honors In 1911**

It was in 1911, the last year of the dynasty, that his highest honors came. In May he entered Prince Ching's cabinet as Vice-Premier. Later in the year, just before the end, he was made Vice President of the Privy Council, then Chief of the General Staff and then guardian of the young Emperor Pu Yi, or Hsuan Tung.

From the overthrow of the dynasty until Yuan began his futile monarchical enterprise, Hsu lived entirely behind the scenes, although his power was still great through his position of confidence with Yuan. In 1915, when Yuan began laying his monarchy plans, he became Secretary of State. In those fatal plans he is generally credited with having played a great part. When the monarchy was actually declared he was appointed Grand Councillor, a position he never was destined to fill.

**Behind Scenes Lately**

Since Yuan's overthrow Hsu has again lived entirely by the scenes, though again a powerful figure, emerging now chiefly through the activities of Liang Shih-yi.

An arch-monarchist the President of a republic, it is a strange culmination of a strange career. What his fate will be in this new role only time can unfold. There are those who say he will unite the country, others who say he will head another monarchical restoration, still others that he will be broken by the military crew. The Chinese call him the "Elderly Statesmen of the Three Dynasties," meaning the Chings, Yuan's and the Republic. His place in Chinese history will be fixed in the third.

## *Many Candles Blaze To Make World Safe For Real Estate Men*

### *Chinese Sacrifice To God Of Earth To Preserve Globe Another Year*

The municipal electricity works might have taken a holiday for a time last evening and never have been missed, that is, so far as those who traversed the streets were concerned. There was plenty of illumination along the highways and byeways without the blaze of the incandescent globes.

But the illumination along the curbstones, in the alleyways and at the doorways of shops and dwellings was not to give respite to the jaded taxpayer or to provide a breathing space for the tireless electricity meter. No such luck. It was in honor of Ti Shang Wang, the God of Earth, and to insure a livelihood for the real estate dealers for the next year.

Yesterday was the last day of the Seventh Moon when, by ancient decree, the Sovereign of Terra Firma receives homage. In gutters, ditches, streets and courtyards candles and incense sticks flared and glowed. The regulations are that for each member of a household two tapers and at least three incense sticks must burn for Ti Shang Wang's edification and placation. Otherwise the well-known globe at any subsequent date during the coming year might fade and crumble into nothingness, leaving the equally well known human race without a thing to stand on. But judging from the blaze and the smell of punk everybody was represented last night and the old sphere will be with us for another twelvemonth.

Tons of candles and incense were burnt last evening here and it is comparatively safe to state that throughout China enough tapers flamed to have relieved, at least slightly, the Stygian gloom which now surrounds the Imperial residence in Potsdam, Germany.

## AMERICA RECOGNISES CZECH GOVERNMENT

### Lansing Statement Says U.S. Will Enter Formal Relations With New Ally

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 3.—The Secretary of State issues the following:

"The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and having placed organised armies in the field which are waging war against those Empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilised nations and the Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purpose in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council, the government of the United States recognises that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organised and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. It also recognises the Czecho-Slovak national Council as a de facto belligerent government clothed with the proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognised for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

### *The Weather*

Misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.8 and the minimum 76.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.5 and 77.1.

## *Allies Threaten To Make Reprisals Against Bolsheviki*

### *Will Imprison Their Representatives Unless Allied Subjects In Russia Are Liberated*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed the Russian Government that rigorous reprisals by the Allies against prominent Bolsheviki sojourning in Allied countries will be carried out if the Allied subjects in Russia are not liberated from custody and their departure facilitated.

Referring to the imprisonment of French citizens in Russia which following the departure of the Japanese Legation and Consulate from Moscow Le Temps publishes a note declaring that France will hold the heads of the Bolshevik Government personally responsible for any illtreatment of her countrymen. This has been radiographed in French and Russian.

## MADRID PRESS APPLAUDS SEIZING GERMAN SHIP

### Sequestration Of Steamer In Compensation For Torpedoed Vessel Approved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—In consequence of the torpedoing of another Spanish boat the Spanish Government has ordered the sequestration of one of the German vessels confined in Spanish ports.

The Madrid newspapers applaud the determination of the Government.

## QUEANT-DROCOURT LINE IS SHATTERED BY BRITISH BLOW

### Stronghold Of German Defenses Smashed On Twenty-mile Front

### ADVANCE 4 MILES

### 10,000 Prisoners Taken In Day; Enemy Is Still In Retreat

### LENS EVACUATED

### Line Also Pushed Foward In Lys Sector; City In Flanders Falls

**The Battle At A Glance**

**The British have won one of the signal victories of the war.**

**They have smashed in the Queant-Drocourt line, the strongest part of the German front, penetrated to a maximum depth of four miles on a front of twenty miles and captured over 10,000 prisoners in a day. They have not only pierced the Hindenburg Line but are fighting well behind it. Queant itself has been taken.**

**The possibilities opened up by this day's achievements are beyond the fondest dreams of Allied peoples. Not only are Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere imperilled but even a great German withdrawal as far as the Meuse, thus liberating all of France and a large part of Belgium, is within the realm of possibility.**

**Further north the Germans have evacuated Lens. Progress is also being made in Flanders.**

**The French are steadily pushing toward Chemin-des-Dames, although the resistance is strong enough to make their progress slow. They are nearing Coucy.**

**That peace Ludendorff promised for this year—who knows?**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 2, 8:45 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the British line runs from Voormezeele immediately west of Wulverghem through Neuve Eglise and Steenwerck to east of Estaires and Lacouture. The retirement of the enemy continues.

Considerable progress has been achieved on the whole twenty-three mile front extending from the Scarpe to the Somme. The Drocourt-Queant switchline has been definitely smashed in on a front of six miles and we have penetrated from the western edge of Etaing to the western edge of Cagnicourt and from that point are approaching Queant.

**Advance Goes On Unchecked**

We are still advancing this afternoon.

Southwards the enemy reactions drove us out from Bois-de-Vaulx.

We captured Le Transloy and are advancing upon Rocquigny.

We captured the Government Farm due east of St. Pierre Vaast and also St. Pierre Vaast Wood and are fighting in the villages of Moslains and Allains, northeast of Peronne.

The enemy is heavily counter-attacking between the Scarpe and the Somme. Seven divisions of enemy troops have been located on a sector of seven miles, all of them of good material judging by our prisoners who are very numerous.

It was the Canadians who broke in on the Drocourt-Queant switchline.

**Penetrate Four Miles**

London, September 3, 2:15 p.m.—The British forces this morning advanced a maximum of four miles on a front of twenty. They occupied Queant, reached the western outskirts of Buissy and occupied Pronville, from which point the line runs west of Bursies, through Doignies, which the British hold, and

then through Bertincourt and Rocquigny.

The Germans are apparently retiring to a new switchline six miles behind the present one.

The British have occupied Wulverghem, in Flanders.

**Lens Is Evacuated By Enemy**

They found Lens had been evacuated by the Germans and the city has been occupied.

It is confirmed that at least 10,000 prisoners were taken yesterday but many have not yet been counted.

Contrary to expectation, the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view to recapturing the Drocourt-Queant line.

The new switchline runs from Brebieres southward to Moeuvres, joining the Hindenburg Line in the neighborhood of Graincourt. This line is nothing like so strong as the Drocourt-Queant Line. It is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans and it is doubtful whether the Germans will be able to use those towns extensively for transport purposes.

**Determined Resistance Broken**

London, September 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

British and Canadian troops, accompanied by tanks, attacked this morning astride the Arras-Cambrai road and carried on a wide front that portion of the powerful Drocourt-Queant line, which lies southward of the Scarpe. The enemy held his trenches in strength and offered a determined resistance to our advance. This resistance was broken on the whole front with great losses to the enemy. The Canadians captured Dury, Villers-lez-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt and are making progress beyond those places.

On the left of the Canadians English troops fought their way forward northeastward of Eterpigny.

On the right of the attack English and Scottish troops advanced beyond Reincourt-les-Cagnicourt in the direction of Queant and captured many strongly fortified positions including Noreuil.

Southwards we made progress and early in the afternoon repulsed a heavy counter-attack launched in great strength eastward of Vaulx-Vraucourt. The English reached the outskirts of Beugny and captured Villers-au-Flos.

**Le Transloy Taken**

There was sharp fighting all day long about Le Transloy, where we repulsed counter-attacks and English troops captured the village.

Between Saillisel and Peronne the English and Australians drove the enemy from St. Pierre Vaast Wood and captured Allaines and Haute Allaines.

The Australians drove off with heavy loss to the enemy repeated counter-attacks made eastward and southeastward of Peronne.

We took several thousand prisoners during the day.

Our patrols progressed in the western outskirts of Lens.

We continue to gain ground and are in close contact with the enemy on the Lys front.

Aviation.—The weather improved yesterday.

Despite opposition our aeroplanes took over 1,000 photographs, effected many reconnaissances and closely maintained contact with our advancing troops.

Our low flying machines all day long bombed and machine-gunned the retreating enemy causing heavy casualties and confusion.

We heavily bombed the bridges and railway connections in the enemy back areas.

We destroyed eight aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. We also set fire to six balloons. Eight British machines are missing.

Our night flying machines heavily attacked the aerodrome at St. Quentin. Direct hits were observed. One night flying machine did not return. We dropped over thirty-four tons of bombs.

On Friday out anti-aircraft guns brought down a German night bomber.

The German official communique this evening reports:

The English gained ground southeastward of Arras and northwards of Peronne.

The French attacked this afternoon between the Oise and the Aisne.

**Haig Reports Complete Success**

London, September 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Our operations on Monday southward of the Scarpe were completely successful and the enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses in the Drocourt-Queant system, with the result that he is retiring this morning along practically the whole battlefront.

In the battle on Monday, besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we took about 10,000 prisoners.

Our troops are now advancing and are reported to have entered Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

The Canadians showed the greatest skill and courage on Monday in storming the Drocourt-Queant lines, which have been perfected during the past fifteen months and proved a most formidable obstacle, furnished with every device of modern engineering. The German defenses here were reinforced to such a degree that on a front of 8,000 yards eleven German divisions were identified.

**Formidable Defenses Reduced**

Undeterred by the strength of the defensive organisation, the Canadians, assisted admirably by the English troops on their left, carried all before them.

Southward of the Canadian Corps, the English, Scottish and Naval troops of the 17th Corps, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Fergusson, performed a no less gallant and arduous task in storming the junction of the Drocourt-Queant and Hindenburg systems of defense. These were of a very formidable character but our troops swept over and around them, encircling Queant from the north with the result that this important pivot fell into our hands at nightfall.

The Tank Corps again assisted materially to the success of our operations.

### *Correspondents Describe How Victory Was Won*

London, September 2, 11 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

The British attack this morning was conducted by the armies commanded by General Sir Henry Horne and General Sir Julian Byng from the front south of the Scarpe to nearly as far as Queant.

This is one of the greatest battles of the war and there is every reason to hope that it will prove one of its most memorable victories.

Our attack was launched at 5:40 a.m. after a short but intense bombardment which was effectual in cutting the wire and by 7:30 a.m. our troops had broken apparently right through the famous Drocourt-Queant switchline with its fortified system 2,000 yards deep. We smashed through nearly everywhere along the front of attack. Two hours later it was rumored that groups of our motor machine-gunners had been seen upon the bank of the Nord Canal, which is nearly five miles eastward of the nearest point of the switchline. These of course are only highly mobile patrols pushing out to try to seize bridge-heads and destroy communications, but if they have got so far it proves the success of the opening attack.

Our success may be summed up by saying that we have struck the enemy one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows he has yet received in any one day's fighting.

The enemy has made and is still making every effort to check our advance. The Germans had eight divisions standing in readiness to meet the blow.

Our prisoners number thousands. They are coming in in shoals and include a staff officer and several battalion commanders.

We are not only working behind the Hindenburg Line but we have gained ground which commands a long stretch of that line.

The battle is still in terrific progress.

**Enemy Expected Attack**

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired earlier this evening:

That the enemy was on the quivive for our attack on the Drocourt-Queant line was shown by the fact that his barrage came down within a minute of the opening of our bombardment. It was very heavy but was badly directed and caused great damage among his own men. As our leading waves broke forward many Germans sprang up and came running over with their hands up and the German outposts and front line trenches were cleared after a very small resistance.

A number of tanks started with our infantry but appear to have gone forward much faster than the troops and they were frequently seen engaged a long way ahead. That the enemy counted upon the presence of tanks is shown by the extent of his preparations against them. This, however, did not check the victorious career of our tanks.

Our airmen were hampered by the bad visibility but nevertheless reported that the German batteries were limbering up and trotting to the rear.

**Losses Heavy On Both Sides**

By 11:30 we had reached Cagnicourt and were attacking the great concentration of the enemy, with machine-gun posts, in Bois-de-Bouche, considerably eastward of Cagnicourt. Dury was captured and then some of the heaviest fighting occurred at Mont Dury, the slopes of which were honeycombed with defenses. A dense mass of German troops were seen debouching from the sunken road nearby and our batteries opened out on it and inflicted terrible losses.

Our own men were in many places exposed to a terribly severe fire. The enemy seems to be organising a resistance in echelon at great depth.

The switchline trenches are in the best condition with plenty of shell-proof shelters.

To the rear of the switchline are many little woods, which are bound to be full of machine-guns.

A great proportion of the prisoners we have taken are very young, very dejected and hungry.

A pause for three hours followed the attainment of our first objectives. Then our incomparable home and Canadian battalions resumed the attack. Never have our own men fought more superbly. A Canadian officer said "We went fast but the English went faster."

The rain has cleared off.

Paris, September 3.—A semi-official communique reports:

The British yesterday took not less than 10,000 prisoners.

## American Duchess Gets Gold Medal

DUCHESS DE CHOISEUL.

The Duchess de Choiseul, daughter of the late Charles Coudert, of New York, has been awarded the French gold medal for activity in war hospital work, according to word received from Paris. The Duchess de Choiseul has been active in relief work since the beginning of the war, devoting her attention particularly to the care of tubercular French soldiers.

## *British Nation Proud Of Army's Victories*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—The Daily Mail remarks that the nation will be filled with pride concerning the marvelous British and Dominions Army.

The Daily Express says that it is puerile for the Germans now to pretend that they are merely retiring according to plan

## *Plans Go Forward For Loan Campaign*

### *Committee Meets To Discuss Arrangements; Some Applications Already In*

The Executive Committee for the Liberty Loan campaign, Mr. W. C. Sprague chairman, met again last evening at the Columbia Country Club to discuss further plans and perfect arrangements for the coming drive here.

Several applications for bonds of the fourth issue have been received already by the International Banking Corporation from people who wish to take advantage of the present favorable rate of exchange to settle the exchange rate on payments for the new loan.

## REPORT LENIN IS DEAD IS NOT YET CONFIRMED

### Bolshevik Telegram From Moscow Even Says He Is Out Of Danger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 3.—The report of Lenin's death has not been confirmed up to the present. On the contrary a Bolshevist telegram from Moscow states that he is apparently out of danger.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Times states that one of the two women who attempted to assassinate Lenin was the well known terrorist Dora Kaplan, who, in 1907, was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment with hard labor for attempting the life of the Chief of the Gendarmerie, Novitski.

Copenhagen, September 2.—The Hamberger Fremdenblatt reports that Lenin was wounded by poisoned explosive bullets the full effects of which have not yet developed.

Thousands of persons have been removed from Moscow to Petrograd and the authorities have issued a warning that people carrying weapons will be immediately killed and agitators against the Government interned and their property confiscated.


## ARE YOU GETTING OLD BEFORE YOUR TIME?

### Consider Your Present State

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill-health seems to threaten you, without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably under-nourished because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard; don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first and a good tonic such as Dr. Williams' pink pills for the second are what you need.

Thin blood is the cause of many troubles. The nerves become undernourished and neuralgia is a frequent accompaniment of anæmia. Good digestion without rich red blood is almost impossible, and sufferers from anæmia are frequently dyspeptics.

The purpose of Dr. Williams' pink pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing and they do it well. For this reason they are an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, after-effects of influenza, and many nervous disorders. Begin your own rejuvenation today. Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for $1.50 (6 for $8.00) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

FREE. Write a postcard to the above address for a free copy of a most useful little Health Guide.


## GENERAL BRUYERE DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—General Bruyere, the former French Generalissimo, has died, aged 77.

## *Salient In Balkans Conquered By Allies*

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 2.—An official communique from British headquarters in Salonika reports:

We have captured the salient northward of Arerakmoh, westwards of the Vardar.


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# AUSTRIANS SEE HOPE IN GERMAN DEFEAT

## People Want Americans To Hurry Up And Finish The War In The West

## TRUST WILSON PRINCIPLES

## Empire Politically Enslaved While Masses Reach New Depths Of Misery

By Julian Grande

Berne, July 14.—The average man in a country such as Switzerland, bordering on Austria, often asks: "What is happening in Austria?" Of late rumors of all kinds have been in circulation about riots and revolutions in Austria. All these rumors seem to have been repeated, with sensational headlines, in some British and French newspapers, and possibly in some American papers also.

The defeat of the Austrians on the Piave at the end of June, when the Hungarian Prime Minister Wekerle uttered his famous lament about Austria-Hungary having lost 100,000 men, made many people, at any rate in Switzerland, think that Austria was going to collapse, and the Austrophile Swiss papers shed so many crocodile tears about the Piave disaster that the innocent and uninitiated really began to believe that Austria-Hungary was in a truly critical condition.

It is only a double-faced power such as Austria-Hungary which could thus deceive the world. Wekerle's lament was uttered in order to do a good stroke of business for the Hungarian junker. Hungary does not want any other agricultural State, Rumania or the Ukraine, for instance, to be admitted to the membership of Mitteleuropa because she is also an agricultural State and does not desire competitors. By confessing her heavy sacrifices, she is virtually telling Germany "Now, we are quits," ond letting her know that she cannot force upon Hungary unwelcome new members of the Central Europcan Alliance.

Wekerle's slyness is proverbial, and is well illustrated by a story of the old Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, who once said:

"If I ask Wekerle what sort of weather it is, and he answers, 'Your Majesty it is a fine day,' then I take an umbrella."

It is time the world realised that, whenever not only Wekerle but the Austrian State or the whole gang of Austro-Hungarian statesmen either do or say anything, it ought to ask itself the question which was asked when Talleyrand died: "What was his object in dying?" What do they want? What are they about?

**Empire Politically Helpless**

Austria at present has a Ministry but no Government, a Parliament but no majority in it. She can make neither war nor peace, she can neither dismiss her Government nor keep it, neither be governed by legal means nor by chance means, neither break off nor conclude her negotiations with Germany. She is, in short, like a crossroads, every outlet of which is blocked.

To crown all, the Emperor, for some reasons or other—the Austrians say because of Entente machinations—is extremely unpopular, and the Empress still more so. They were, in fact, "booed" the other day when driving from their palace to Vienna.

A distinguished writer and politician from Vienna, whom I met the other day in Switzerland, confided to me the really terrible state of his country. I asked him:

"Why do you not conclude a separate peace?"

"We cannot," he answered. "We are in the grip of Germany's mailed fist. German troops are mixed with ours. Our finances are in the hands of the Germans, and we are altogether at their mercy."

Confirmation of this can be found in the Austrian press, censored as it is. For instance, the other day the Wiener Journal reported that strictly confidential discussions were taking place in Berlin about closer commercial relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Representatives of commercial and industrial associations, of agriculture, trade, and commerce generally were present. The subject discussed were the drawing up of a uniform customs law and tariff for the two empires; the introduction of uniform methods of customs procedure; similar patent laws for both empires, and, finally, similarity of commercial and shipping legislation.

Furthermore, within the last few days the German Ministry of Commerce, in whose hands are the manifold preparations for "after the war," issued a circular marked "Secret and Confidential," to manufacturers in Germany, particularly to those who manufacture articles supposed to be German specialties, instructing them that now and after the war one price must be charged in Germany and Austria-Hungary for all such articles, and another price outside Germany, whether in neutral or in enemy countries. For instance, lithograph stones, which before the war used to cost, say, 100 marks, and now cost in Germany, say, 200 marks, must be sold outside Germany at not less than 400 marks, and similarly with regard to a number of other articles.

If, however, a German firm has lithograph work outside of Germany, then that firm must be charged for materials the prices prevailing in Germany. Austro-Hungarian manufacturers and firms are, of course, to be treated as German. Presumably Austria, under compulsion, is likewise granting Germany most-favored-nation treatment, although I have no knowledge of a similar circular having been issued by Austria.

**Tightly Gripped By Germany**

It is useless therefore to talk of Austria as a separate country independent of Germany. She is nothing of the sort. She is almost daily more hopelessly involved in the clutches of Germany.

The Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Weiskirchner, openly confessed at a recent meeting of the Vienna City Council that he had to telegraph to Ludendorff, Hertling, and the Bavarian Prime Minister imploring them to do something to procure food for the City of Vienna, and saying that if he did not receive help, and at once, he could no longer be responsible for maintenance of public order. Ludendorff graciously replied in a telegram, which was read at the meeting, assuring Dr. Weiskirchner that he would be delighted to help him, but Germany was already doing all she could. All the imports of corn from Rumania, Bessarabia, and the Ukraine were already being reserved for Austria, said Ludendorff, and although he very badly needed it himself, he had even allowed Austria to have wheat intended for the western front during April, May, and June.

Here, therefore, is as example of the pitch to which Austria is reduced. It is not the Austrian Emperor to whom an appeal is made, but the German Commander in Chief, the German Chancellor, and the Bavarian Prime Minister.

In the absence of a properly constituted Government, backed by a majority of House, Austria is in a worse case politically than she has ever been before, worse even than in 1848, owing to insurrections, and 1866, (Sadowa).

On those occasions the people were at any rate held together by loyalty to the dynasty, but now there is not even that bond uniting them.

The young Emperor Charles no longer has the sympathies of his people, and consequently does not represent them. He has many enemies and apparently no friends. The Slavs suspect him because they consider him a German puppet. The Germans suspect him because he is married to an Italian woman, while the Socialists look on both Emperor and Empress as agents of the Vatican.

At no time in the history of the Austrian Monarchy have so many secret police been watching the persons of the Emperor and Empress. Austria as at present constituted is not and hardly can be governed by legal means, and the old Emperor fully realised this. When war broke out, the last thing he throught of doing was to convene the Austrian Parliament, and Count Sturghk, one day passing the Austrian Reichsrath Building, remarked with cynical frankness: "My greatest achievement was to turn that building into a hospital." Such methods, however, can only endure for a time, and Count Sturghk's days were ended by Dr. Adler's revolver.

The only papers in Vienna which have the courage to raise a voice on behalf of justice are the Kampf and the Arbeiter-Zeitung. The latter may not enter Germany. It is therefore absurd and untrue when a section of the English press writes of the Arbeiter-Zeitung as having been brought by Germany.

**Many Die From Hunger**

Some persons think that the Austrians are making too much fuss about their food shortage in order to excite the pity of Germany and Hungary. Although there may have been some truth in this, I think there is not the slightest doubt that Austria is and long has been in a very woeful state as to food. Trustworthy men who arrive from Austria assure me that the cemeteries are being filled with the graves of people who have died of hunger. An official inquiry elicited the fact that during March last about 1,000 persons died from underfeeding in Vienna. Even hospital patients are insufficiently nourished.

There are in Vienna at present traveling kitchens to feed 100,000 of the poorest people. But the kind of food which these supply contains little nourishment, being chiefly rather watery potato soup with bits of horseflesh floating about in it—a food which frequently tends to make those who take it unwell. Fifteen to twenty thousand persons in Vienna, mostly Post Office officials, railway employes, and persons of this class, subsist largely on the produce of the 70,000 "war vegetable gardens' which now fill all the open spaces in Vienna. The bread ration has been reduced to about one-fifth of a pound per day.

Burgomaster Weiskirchner stated publicly the other day that people had to exist upon only 35 percent of the food which they consumed before the war, and that neither of a nourishing nor a varied nature. A kilo of horseflesh (medium cut) costs 16 to 18 kronen, while the best cuts cost 20 to 22 kronen. A fowl costs 37 kronen, (it is not stated what sort of a fowl); cocoa of the poorest quality, 125 kronen a pound, and tea, 150 kronen a pound.

The expectations as to the harvest are but modest; the weather has often been unfavorable and the nights too cold. Of meat, people are supposed to get 200 grams (rather more than two-fifths of a pound) per week, but very often the butchers cannot supply this ration.

**Want Sharing Of Food**

The cry raised in Austria is that Germany and Hungary should share their food with the Austrians, and that there should be as far as possible equal food distribution and an equal bread ration. Germany is not anxious for this; neither is Hungary, which has just had to be appeased by a present from the Burgomaster of Vienna of 10,000 meters of material in exchange for foodstuffs sent. Dr. Weiskirchner had personally to go to Budapest to assure the people that this was all which he could spare from Vienna's already depleted stores.

Some declare that those who can pay can get food, but this is not always true. What is true is that the rise in the cost of living has become so enormous that, with the best will in the world, many people cannot make both ends meet. For instance, a family of three before the war which spent 48.59 kronen on food must now spend, according to officially fixed maximum prices, 322 kronen.

To try to save the children the city of Vienna is sending away 60,000 this Summer to country places in Hungary, while another 70,000 are being sent to districts in Austria, and some thousands to Switzerland.

Not only are the people wearing paper boots and shoes, but even underclothing made of a preparation of paper. The paper boots and shoes are, the better qualities at any rate, mounted on wooden soles, and the fittings are of leather.

How enormously dear are such dress materials as still remain may be judged from the fact that ordinary women's dress stuffs which before the war used to cost 2.50 kronen a meter, now cost 65 kronen a meter. No wonder that paper and half-paper materials should be manufactured—shining silks which are only half silk and the other half paper—and that the many working women in Austria of all classes thankfully welcome them. Without them what would they do? The paper and half-paper cloaks and costumes, we are assured, can be made quite elegant.

**40,000 Barefoot In Budapest**

In Budapest an inquiry into the state of the people's footgear revealed the fact that 40,000 persons were obliged to go barefoot.

There is at present in Vienna an exhibition of makeshifts and substitutes which must be more interesting than agreeable to visit—substitutes for everything from underclothing to coffee. There is even a substitute for tobacco, and such cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco as are obtainable are now sold by card only.

"We eat what we have," say the Austrians; and it is true that even the middle classes, those whose women are now filling offices where before only men worked, are at their wits' end how to contrive to appear in clean linen, decent clothing, and boots and shoes without holes in them.

It is pitiful to see girls arrive at offices with mended blouses, patched shoes, and holes in their stockings. When the weather is warm, they can make shift with paper substitute clothing, but in wet or cold weather this does not answer. It is even a problem how to keep clean, for ordinary soap is hardly obtainable, and so-called "war soap" is ruinous not only to the skin, but even to any clothes which may be washed with it. Many men have ceased to shave from lack of shaving soap, although even for this there is a "substitute."

Sad sights may be seen when exchanged or wounded prisoners of war return from Italy. They arrive hungry and in rags, and neither the authorities our their relatives at home are able to provide them with a good meal or the necessary clothing. Appeals appear in all the papers for east off garments for these unfortunates.

There is a sincere desire on the part of the Austrian people that the Americans shall hurry up and "finish off" the Germans. This, however, proceeds from the people only, and possibly also from such men as the Burgomaster of Vienna. But the Hungarian Junkers and the Hapsburg party care only for the triumph of Prussian militarism and are quite prepared to march with Germany through thick and thin.

**Hope In Wilson Principles**

The people themselves are rather passive about the war. What does it matter, they argue, whether Italy gets Trieste or we get Poland. What we want is to be able to live in reasonable comfort and peace the few years remaining to us. If we win it will be the German Junkers and bankers who will benefit. Our diplomats will again exchange visits with the diplomats of our enemies, attend banquets, and play tennis and generally do as they did before the war; and when the time comes they will sell us as they did in 1914. Our Emperor will be attending the weddings and funerals of the royal families of our enemies, and we shall still remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. Our only hope is that German militarism shall be destroyed and President Wilson's gospel shall prevail in Europe.

This is the view of the average intelligent Austrian, as I am assured by one who recently arrived in Switzerland. I asked him why the Austrians did not rise, to which he replied:

"The people are too weak physically, morally, and mentally. Those in the streets of Vienna who are at all physically fit are officials, and a few soldiers; but the population consists of old men, physically exhausted by malnutrition, and women and children. These, together with the war cripples, consumptives, and blind, cannot make a revolution. I repeat that the only hope for Austria is the crushing of Germany."

"Financially," continued my informant, "our country is bankrupt." As an example he referred to the fact that a certain Austrian millionaire merchant whose income amounted to 1,210,000 kronen found that his taxes, war taxes, and supertaxes now amounted to 1,270,000 kronen.

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy," he continued, "is trying to save itself by using Vatican and Roman Catholic influences generally in neutral countries to endeavor to bring about a patched-up peace. Consequently, every effort is being made to induce President Wilson to believe that a peace by understanding could be easily brought about on the basis of his declaration."


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## A Few Lines From A Few Books

By Frank M. O'Brien

A dozen years before the war the Kaiser had the ambulating habits of Haroun Al Raschid—at least in the day time. Several times in 1902 and 1903 the Abbe Wetterle, a former Deputy at the Reichstag and in the Alsace-Lorraine Chamber, met the Emperor walking rapidly in the most frequented alleys of Berlin with an orderly. Then the Kaiser seemed to have no worries about his safety; he "stared with his hard eyes" at the people and negligently raised two fingers to his white cap when they saluted. Later, says the Abbe, the walks stopped and the Kaiser went through the streets only on his yellow motor car and at a speed of forty miles an hour. The reason for this is told in Abbe Wetterle's book, "Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag," published by the George H. Doran Company:

"William II. is, in fact, haunted by the fear of death. As soon as any person about him feels the slightest uneasiness he or she is immediately removed from the court until completely cured. When in the course of his numerous journeys it is reported to the Emperor that cases of infectious disease have been notified in one of the towns he is to visit the program of receptions is immediately altered. If the harmful microbes ever reach the sovereign it will not be through lack of precautions to keep them from him."

The Abbe says it was proposed to him three times that he be presented to the Emperor, but he declined unless he could tell the ruler all he had on his mind. He was told that "the protocol requires you merely to reply to the questions asked by the sovereign."

**How To Spend Loose Time**

There is an echo of Arnold Bennett's advice about how to live on twenty-four hours a day in Robert Grimshaw's "Lessons in Personal Efficiency" (Macmillan; $1.50 gold). Mr. Grimshaw suggests the value of the half hour in the train or boat; that time in which you are not disturbed by callers or the telephone bell. There is nothing to do but think or read. Bennett says, think! Grimshaw goes both ways, but advises us to discard unimportant reading:

"It is not absolutely essential that we shall find out at once that the Teutons have walloped the Slavs (denied within twelve hours) and the Red Sox whaled the Blue Skirts, and Battling Bruiser battered Gunner Gubbins, and Amalgamated Taffy gone up to 1105, and that Eugenia Roney will marry Tango Bill at 12:07 November 2—just in that blessed half hour all in one piece. Devote it to learning Spanish, or reading history, or learning geography, or reading a good novel, or thinking out the day's work and the evening's pleasures."

Evening's pleasures! Is it possible that an efficiency expert suggests that pleasure is ever to be indulged in. Evenings should be devoted to studying charts showing the peaks and valleys of the cucumber exports of the last fiscal year.

**Kind Words For Cannibalism**

A light and airy defence of that ancient outdoor sport, cannibalism, is made in "Anthropology Up to Date" (the Stratford Company; 75 cents), a volumne of pocket size in which George Winter Mitchell, professor of classics at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, has more or less fun with scientists. Let us pass his remarkable theory that the habit of using the bones of preachers for South Sea chair legs led to the adoption of mission furniture and come to the main point:

"And yet cannibalism after all is not so revolting a practice if it is recognised that its origin lay in sacrificing a human victim to the gods. Man began by giving his best to the gods. At first the king or priest was sacrificed, and as he was often thought to be deity incarnate he was eaten by the worshippers in the belief that by doing so they became permeated with the divine spirit. Later an animal, such as a bull, was substituted. Bulls came to be regarded as too expensive and a goat or pig was sacrificed. Man became more niggardly still and fashioned a piece of dough to represent the victim, and finally they did not even take the trouble to fashion the dough in any image."

We must reject Prof. Mitchell's theory that dinner plates are round because they are a survival of the solar wheel, the sun god being the source of all food. They are round because—well, just try a set of square ones and see how long the corners will last.

**Lo As A Laugher**

The American Indian is not the mirthless gloomster many have thought him. Louise Seymour Houghton in "Our Debt to the Red Man" (the Stratford Company; $1.60) insists that Lo has a fine sense of humor, and quotes Dr. Charles Eastman in support of her contention:

"I don't believe I ever heard a real hearty laugh away from the Indian's fireside. I have often spent an entire evening in laughing with them till I could laugh no more. . . . However, Indian humor consists as much in gestures and inflections of the voice as in words, and is really untranslatable."

Mrs. Houghton pays a tribute to the morality of the French Indians, and gives as an illustration a petition which the parents of some Nez Perces children sent to the teachers of a public school:

"The long haired Indians request that the whites in the school do not swear or use vile language with the Indians."

The author declares that an investigtion of the records of our Indian wars failed to disclose that any woman captive was ever violated by her captor or any other Indian.

**The Suttee**

The common belief in the western world that the widows of India perish on the funeral pyres of their husbands because of man's decree is contradicted by Ananda Coomaraswamy in her "Dance of Siva," a collection of Indian essays published by the Sunwise Turn. The author insists that it is a social convention, although she admits that there have been some unwilling individuals upon whom pressure was put. Here is something which bears out Kipling's "Last Suttee:"

"Matter of fact account of more modern suttees are given by Englishmen who have witnessed them. One which took place in Baroda in 1825 is described by R. Hartley Kennedy, the widow persisting in her intention in spite of several fruitless endeavors to dissuade her. A more remarkable case is described by Sir Frederick Halliday. Here also a widow resisted all dissuasion, and finally proved her determination by asking for a lamp and holding her finger in the flame until it was burnt and twisted like a quill pen held in the flame of a candle; all this time she gave no sign of fear or pain whatever. Sir F. Halliday had therefore to grant her wish, even as Akbar had had to do three centuries earlier."

Yet, for the reason that all women did not choose the flame, the author is glad that the suttee officially came to an end in 1829.

**The Haughty Maori**

The Maoris are a proud people, says Samuel Murray in his fat volume of wanderings, "Seven Legs Across the Seas" (Moffat, Yard and Co.; $2.50 gold). In their desire to preserve what they consider to be equality the Maoris will not act as servants for white people. A native girl will not wash Mrs. John Bull's dishes, a boy will not black John's boots.

The Maori women smoke pipes, a fashion not yet prevalent in Greenwich Village. They are religious, too, and when entering a church they leave their pipes outside. This is remindful of Cuba, where every true lady throws her cigar away before going into church.

**Kindhearted Russia**

The Austrians who were prisoners of war in Russia had a pretty soft time of it, according to Sonia E. Howe's "Real Russians" (Lippincott; $2.00 gold). One Austrian fell ill and the law required that he must be accompanied to the hospital; a Russian peasant woman was directed to take him in charge. On the way she observed that he looked very pale, so she hired a cab for him! There was no fear of many prisoners trying to escape.

"They have quite frankly declared their intention of remaining in Russia forever. Those who are kept interned are fed exactly as the Russian soldiers are, for to the Russians the prisoners are objects of pity."

Among the people, however, there is a different feeling toward the Germans. "Gone is the glamor that all things German formerly had in the eyes of the people; gone forever the feeling of inferiority to a superior race. Vilhelm's subjects will not find a welcome in Russia again."

## 'THE BUSINESS OF WAR'

Romance has no place in the consideration of "The Business of War" in spite of Isaac F. Marcosson's protests to the contrary. Mr. Marcosson puts the war in terms of romance because he thinks he has clinched his appeal for the public's interest. His book, heavy with the $160,000,000 a day which Governments are spending, is no sort of a romance; but it is the best thing that has been written on the utilitarian side of the war.

Reading it is like taking a trip through a gigantic factory, escorted by an amiable expert accountant who introduces you to a head man here and there while he explains the working of the machinery.

It's not all machinery. It is a pleasure to loiter over such stories as the Potash and Perlmutter advent in France, and there is joy in the famous sortie of the Paris garrison which went to visit the Hun in taxicabs that time at the Marne. The article on motor transportation, by the way, is the most valuable in Marcosson's book.

Most of the chapters deal with the British army's mechanics of war; how soldiers are fed, clothed, transported and supplied; the manufacture and distribution of shells, the conservation of food, the work of salvage. Marcosson is reporting facts, not writing "literature," and he is splendid reporter with a genius for detail. The book is scantily populated with people, except in bulk. But to Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Eric Geddes and Viscount Northcliffe is given individual consideration.

Of these personal sketches that of Sir Douglas Haig has genuine poetic feeling. The Scotchman who is conducting the British forces stands before you definite and vivid. And from his poplar shaded chateau there in France, his worship of God in the little Presbyterian church every Sunday, you understand his reserve, his sincerity and his great tenderness better than if he had indulged in unmitigated gabble for Marcosson to set down on paper.

Geddes, England's chief engineer, yields to this recorder thousands of facts. The most interesting is how he came to America with $10, which he invested so shrewdly that in time they placed him where he can talk back to Lloyd George if he feels disposed to. Viscount Northcliffe has a taste for music. "On to Berlin," he says and then winds up the phonograph for his favorite "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

One day, Marcosson says, Northcliffe was in the corridors at the London Times office. He met a young employe, inquired how long the boy had been working for him, what he was earning and whether he was satisfied. The boy said he was getting seven pounds a week and acknowledged that he was satisfied. So Northcliffe fired him, knowing that no man is ever satisfied with the money he is getting and not wishing a liar on the Times staff. Let this be a lesson to you, young man, eh, what?

The Business of War. By Isaac F. Marcosson. John Lane Company. $1.50 (gold).

## 'THE SOUL OF THE SOLDIER'

Thomas Tiplady, author of "The Cross at the Front" and of a new volume, "The Soul of the Soldier," is an English army chaplain who has seen war's horror and grewsomeness and devastation, yet brings out of it all a hope and a ojy, a pride in the glory of God and of man. To read his book is inspiring, for he makes us realise the spirit that actuates our men who are fighting for truth and right. He sounds no note of gloom, no wail of discouragement, but ever a trumpet call to fresh endeavor, a clear note of hope and of faith.

Tiplady shows us the spiritual side of the fighting armies. As padre to the soldiers he has had a chance to know the men as they are and he reverences them. He says "Life at the front is brutal and terrifying, and yet our soldiers are neither brutalised nor terrified, for there is something great and noble at the front which keeps life pure and sweet and the men gentle and chivalrous."

The book is extremely interesting as revealing the life of Englishmen in war as seen by one other than a fighter. The descriptions are vivid and the human feeling in the narrative is tender and strong. One who has read the volume will remember many poignant incidents that the author relates, such as the story of the swan that had seemd a sacred and mystical being as it swam peacefully in the moat during the roar and tumult of long fighting but that was killed at last by the bursting of a shell, to the grief of the soldiers who had loved and tended it. He describes the singing of a lark in the hush of a moment's pause in the mad firing and of what it meant to those who heard it. He tells of services in half ruined churches, as in the little chapel on the Arras front, where he had to start the singing without music, for the organ had been destroyed by a shell, and of the volunteer collection by the soldiers to repair the chapel when peace might come.

Mr. Tiplady tells entertainingly of the roadmaking that the Tommies engage in and of what roadmaking means. He discusses interestingly the influence of singing on the army and analyses the types of songs the soldiers love to sing. He says that the men at the front never sing national hymns, save on formal occasions, for they have no need to express their patriotism in that way. They prefer to sing songs of a lighter character, such as will relieve their minds of the strain of suspense and responsibility.

They sing nonsense songs, expressive of a humorous philosophy; love songs, either comic or seriously sentimental; songs of home; songs of comradeship, and hymns that bring associations not only of home ties but of spiritual help as well. A few hymns the soldiers particularly love to sing are "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Fight the Good Fight," "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past," "Eternal Father," "Strong to Save" and "At Even When the Sun Is Set." But the two most loved are "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" and "Abide With Me."

The "Soul of the Soldier" is a readable book.

The Soul of the Soldier. By Thomas Tiplady. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 (gold).


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# ENGLISH BISHOP CALLS VIERECK 'PRAYER' FAKE

### Former 'Fatherland' Editor Submits Supposed Work Of Cleric

### IT WAS PLEA FOR FOE

### Washington Officials Are Told Oxford Preacher Never Uttered It

Washington, July 14.—George Sylvester Viereck, former editor of the Fatherland, recently sent to officials in Washington a prayer for Germany, with a view to obtaining approval for its general circulation. It was alleged by Viereck to have been delivered by Bishop Gore, of Oxford. The prayer astounded officials here, because of the possible effect of certain sentences in it. For instance, it placed the responsibility for the war on the "world's rulers." It spoke of their cruelty, ambition, foolish pride, and heartless schemes. It asked a blessing on "the people of that great and fair land with whose rulers we are at war."

Not wishing to approve the general circulation of the prayer, and yet wondering why Bishop Gore should have written it, inquiries were made of the British Mission. There was consternation among the British officials when they read it, and the cables were kept hot.

Then the American officials received the following note from Arthur Willert, of the British War Mission:

"Your letter of May 8 received, inclosing copy of a letter from Sylvester Viereck, regarding an alleged prayer by Bishop Gore at Oxford.

"We are now informed by London that Bishop Gore has never offered any public prayer for Germany, with the exception that he has prayed for our enemies in the litany."

Following is the text of the prayer as sent here by Viereck:

**'A Prayer For Germany'**

"Give thy blessing, O Father, to the people of that great and fair land with whose rulers we are at war. Strengthen the hands of the wise and just, who follow charity and look for justice and freedom, among them as among us.

"Drive away evil passions of hatred, suspicion and the fever of war, among them as among us. Relieve and comfort the anxious, the bereaved, the sick and tormented, and all the pale host of sufferers, among them as among us.

"Reward the patience, industry, loving-kindness and simplicity of the common people and of all the men of good heart, among them as among us.

"Forgive the cruelty, the ambition, the foolish pride, the heartless schemes, of which the world's rulers have been guilty.

"Teach us everywhere to repent and to amend. Help us to use our present afflictions, which come from us and not from Thee, that we may build on the ruins of our evil past a firm and lasting peace. Grant that, united in a good understanding with those who are now our enemies though they are our brethren in Christ, they and we may establish a new order, wherein the nations may live together in trust and fellowship, in the emulation of great achievements and the rivalry of good deeds, truthful, honest and just in our dealings one with another, and following in all things the standard of the Son of Man, whom we have denied and put to shame, and crucified afresh upon the Calvary of our battle ground.

"BISHOP GORE,
"Of Oxford, England."

## *News Brevities*

Mr. E. B. Rose, of the firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, left yesterday for Tsingtao for a short holiday.

* * *

For pushing a ricsha coolie through a plate glass window of the China Realty Company's offices at Kiangse and Nanking Roads another ricsha puller was given a month in jail by the Mixed Court yesterday. The attack followed a collision of the ricshas.

* * *

Captain J. E. Inch, managing director of the Shanghai Garage Co., was a passenger on the Siberia, leaving for a visit to the States and possibly to England.

* * *

Japanese papers say there is reason to fear that Captain Reginald Singlehurst, formerly of Yokohama and also manager of the local office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., was killed in the fighting which began March 21 at Moulvercourt, South of St. Quentin. The news came from his mother. The War Office, however, has not yet confirmed the report.

* * *

News of the death in action in France of Lieutenant J. D. M. Cameron, of the 72nd Canadian Highlanders and formerly of Shanghai, was received at Shanghai Tuesday night. The deceased was the brother of Mr. J. E. Cameron of Mustard and Co., and was himself employed for over three years by the British Cigarette Co. He went to Canada in 1915 and joined up as a private. He was forty years old.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Eveleigh has been appointed general manager of the Shanghai office of the Youroveta Home and Foreign Trading Co., Inc.

* * *

The Russian Educational Society of Shanghai has established a school at 25 Chaoufoong Road as a medium for Russian children who expect to study in English schools. Applications will be received by the secretary, Mr. R. Valdman, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Polo Club, who have not yet signified their intention of attending the dinner to be held at the Carlton Cafe Saturday at 8:15 o'clock, are requested to do so by sending their names to Mr. C. C. Boyd, care of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

* * *

For the transportation of salt from Haichow, Chekiang, to up-river ports, a new Chinese steamship company was inaugurated yesterday by Mr. Shen Chi-cha at 231 Lloyd Road. The company will be operated under the name of Ta Fung Company and will have three steamers in the service, which are all hired from Japan. One of these arrived at Pootung yesterday and the other two are expected to arrive in port within this month. The vessels will be operated by Japanese and Russian officers.

* * *

Extension of the Mohawk Road market, on recommendation of the Health Officer, has been decided upon by the Municipal Council, according to an announcement in the Municipal Gazette. The market will be extended by the purchase of land measuring mow 1.257 at the rear of the premises.

* * *

One case of diphtheria and five cases of dysentery were reported among the foreign population of the Settlement last week according to the weekly health report in the Municipal Gazette.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China in the rooms of the U. S. Court for China at 4:30 o'clock, p.m. Tuesday, September 10, for the special purpose of considering two amendments to the Constitution of the Chamber which were proposed at the annual meeting on June 17. Since this will be the first meeting of the Chamber this fall, members are urged to make a special effort to attend.

# NANKING RED CROSS RAISES $15,000 FUND

The American Red Cross Nanking Chapter reports the following results of the 2nd War Fund Drive:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese Contributions, | | Mex. $4,221.40 |
| Other Contributions, | G.$417.00 | 8,928.30 |
| Total fully paid-up | G.$417.00 | $13,149.70 |

Other pledges will probably bring the total result above Mex. $15,000.

The Chapter secured nine patron members, 32 life members and 108 magazine members. In addition to these, there are several more patron and life members pledged, partly paid-up, and about 200 fully paid-up annual members.

Among the patron members are both the Military and Civil Governors, while other Chinese are life members. The co-operation on the part of the officials was most cordial and was a material encouragement to the canvass conducted by the Chinese committees.

Special mention is due to the splendid response made by the British community, many of whom are life members.

The record for out-stations, was made by Mr. W. C. MacLauchlin of Sutsien, who sent in his own check for a life membership and over Mex. $900 which he had collected from Chinese sources.

A draft for $5,417.00 was remitted to Washington in July.

The balance is being held pending instructions for use for Siberian relief.

## AIR POSTAGE STAMPS HERE

United States aerial postage stamps are for sale at the American Post Office. A limited supply obtained by Postmaster Ed. Everett for Shanghai stamp collectors arrived from the United States yesterday and will be sold at sixteen cents gold.

The stamps are similar to those used on letters sent via U. S. postal service aeroplanes now operating between Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and New York.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order book for the week ending August 31:

Educational Department.—Mr. A. W. Warrington is appointed temporarily as Assistant Master in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys from September 9.

Mrs. F. J. Baker is appointed temporarily as non-resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys from September 9.

## *Music for Today*

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock.

March—"The King's Guard" Keith
Overture—"William Tell" Rossini
Waltz—"Tres Jolie" ... Waldteufel
Selection—"Dorothy" ..... Collier
Sketch—"The Alabama Minstrels" Knowles
Waltz—"Grande Valse de Concert" Mattei
(a) Gavotte—"Charming" Boggetti
(b) Intermezzo—"Pas des Fleurs" Delibes
Selection—"Manola" ..... Lecocq

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

## "SPHINX" HATHI

Inspired by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books, with acknowledgments to that famous author.

"Listen my children" said Hathi the wild Elephant. "Ye have seen men travel on the wagon that hath no bullocks; fleeter than any of the jungle people, fleeter even than the sampbur and more silent than the young buck at the Waingunga. Now look ye at this I hold in my trunk. This it is that helps the man's fire-wagon to travel far and fast. It is strong even as I, and man calls it the Sphinx."

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SPHINX

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WEATHER

*Misty weather at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Rough sea on the coasts of Formosa and in the Channel.*

## DEATH

NOODT: On September 3, 1918, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mercedes, the beloved wife of W. J. Noodt, aged 32 years. The funeral service will take place at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church today, September 5, 1918 at 8 a.m. Interment in Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. (Hongkong and Tientsin papers please copy).
19218.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

## Elements In The Russian Situation

THE brains of Allied statesmen and diplomats must fairly reel when they attempt to review the course of events in Russia and to educe therefrom some solution of the situation. Yesterday, we expressed the view that, unlike the monarchical party in Russia, which has been hit hard by the execution of the Tsarevitch, the Bolsheviki are hardly likely to suffer a severe blow in the case of Lenin if it is true that the later has succumbed to his wounds. We expressed doubt whether Lenin's death—assuming he is dead or may die—will constitute a blow at all to the elements in Russia of which he is or was the leader. We went so far as to postulate the theory that it is even reasonable to suppose that his assassination, or attempted assassination, is calculated to have the opposite effect from that intended; that it would, in fact, serve to inflame and unify his followers.

The above may be a pessimistic view to take of the situation in Russia, but we believe that it faithfully mirrors the state of affairs there. The attack on Lenin is indicative neither of the failure of the Bolsheviki nor of a revulsion of feeling of any sort in Russia. Not long ago joyous optimists had a rude shock administered to them by the astounding incident of the municipal elections at Vladivostok. One might have expected that in a region so far removed from the center of Bolshevism, the pendulum would have swung in favor of the Czecho-Slovaks, yet the Bolsheviki voted all the other elements down. The Vladivostok incident is but an isolated one selected at random but it is necessarily calculated to discourage undue optimism. Instances may be multiplied to show that Bolshevism has taken deep root in Russia. We cannot deliberately shut our eyes to facts, however unpalatable they may be. A few weeks ago there were many who genuinely believed that the rule of the Bolsheviki was about ended. Yet the course of events has somewhat belied our optimism, and, at the moment of writing, the real situation in Russia remains obscure not only by reason of the interruption in the railway communication and telegraphic disorganisation but because the Russians themselves as a mass don't know what they want.

In the spread of Bolshevism throughout Russia, we see the operation of the law of cause and effect. The cause may be traced to the fact that for years the *moujik* was ruthlessly subdued and kept in a state of serfdom instead of being lifted up and educated. He was fettered and held down by the iron chains of the Tsar system. Now that the whirligig of war has brought its revenges and the tables have been turned on those who formerly constituted the upper classes, the Bolsheviki, who were previously the victims of exploitation and misrule, are naturally determined to hold what power they have won. But they don't know how to do it.

The Bolshevist idea carried out to the last analysis would seem to be this, that if you are a Bolshevist you take a club in your hand and with it strike down a man of culture, intelligence and education and that by that act you become cultured, intelligent and educated; or that in any event having struck him down you are in a position to lay hold of his property. Whereas, it would seem to us that by this act you would be simply reducing the other man's children to the level of your own; you would be reducing your country to a state of savagery and making barbarians of all. You cannot, in other words, obtain culture, intelligence and education by destroying them, any more than you can obtain property by destroying it. The solution must lie in the other direction. There is no use trying to pull or hammer the other man down to your level: you must assist him to lift you to his level.

With the mistakes of the Tsar system the people of Russia now have nothing to do. They have abolished that system. They now have to study the present and plan for the future, and uppermost in their minds should be the thought of safeguarding their new found freedom. This they can only do by defeating Germany. The intelligent and educated men of Russia, many of whom helped to overthrow the Tsar, know this, but the uneducated don't know it. They don't understand the motives of the Allies. They have been fed on German lies until they believe that the whole war is one between capital and labor, which no German believes because all Germans are educated; particularly educated for the purpose of lying. They believe the lie Germany tells them that Japan is invading them to take Siberia from them and they don't seem to know that while Germany is thus busy with her mouth she is also busy with both hands grabbing Russia proper. And they don't seem to believe that in case of victory Germany would garrison Russian cities and forts with German soldiers and put a German Tsar on the Russian throne again to enslave the working classes.

In view of the above, the mission of enlightenment which will shortly be sent to Russia by the United States is to be readily welcomed by those who are anxious to witness the rebirth of Russia and her dignified participation in the councils of the world. This mission of enlightenment, which is to take the shape of a Bureau of Journalists in Harbin, will carry the Allies' message to Russia and will explain in particular the motive of the United States and Japan in Siberia. Thereby the Russian people will be enabled to learn the truth about the war, its daily progress and the reasons for America's participation in the conflict that is fashioning a new world and hammering out a new destiny for humanity.

Breadth of vision and true statesmanship are revealed in the decision of the United States to establish an organised and systematic news, lecture and moving-picture service throughout Russia and Siberia through the medium of the United States Committee of Public Information. The work of the mission is to be thorough in every sense, the scope of the propaganda is to be a wide one and the success of the mission is, we believe, assured in view of the fact that some of the most eminent names in the realm of publicity and literature are included in the personnel of the mission.

It is unnecessary to emphasise the importance of millions of leaflets being distributed throughout the length and breadth of Russia and posted in hotels, schools, public buildings, trains, ships and elsewhere as a medium for the dissemination of facts that the people of Russia need and which must be given them.

In this connection we take pleasure in announcing that we have arranged for a series of articles from the pen of Mr. Manuel Komroff, formerly a newspaper man and art critic of New York. Mr. Komroff went to Russia immediately the Tsar was overthrown and while in Petrograd was associate editor of The Russian Daily News. He lived through all the thrilling days of transition, talked with Kerensky daily, witnessed the break up of the Kerensky Government and the collapse of the Russian army, followed by the rise of the Bolsheviki. In recent weeks he has contributed informing articles to The New East and the Japan Chronicle. He will treat with sympathy the whole Russian situation and endeavor to offer a solution. His first article will be published next Sunday.

# Italy Wants American Seal On Europe's New Freedom

By Robert Crozier Long
(*New York Evening Post*)

*The tendency of the European Allies to look to America for a deciding word in all questions of the politics of the war has been very pronounced of late. It is not least pronounced in Italy. An Italian writer, Signor Conti, says that if this fact is puzzling in view of America's remoteness from Europe's race and territorial problems, an explanation may be found in the serious political and diplomatic mistakes made before America entered the war. "Particularly," he adds, "in regard to Russia and the general Slav question. Detached, if you like uninformed, America may go right, where expert, but too much attached, Europe went wrong."*

This note runs through the discussions on the Austrian-Slav and Russian questions which have dominated Italy's foreign interests ever since the Slav Congress at Rome. The Italian newspapers shortly after that conference began to invite an American declaration of policy as regards the Czechs and the South Slavs; and now that that declaration has been made, later Italian papers express eagerness for an American decision regarding Russia. Typical of what Signor Conti calls "Italy's eagerness for an American seal on Europe's new charters of freedom" is an article in the Corriere della Sera referring to the Austrian question:

"Some weeks ago from the Capitol at Rome departed a word of justice and a counsel of energy which spread through the world, animating the oppressed and awakening the efficient optimism of all combatants in the cause of liberty. Since then all the world has been awaiting the reply which has to come from the Capitol at Washington. Its efficacy would be incalculable. We have seen the initiative of Rome echoing in an impressive way inside the Austrian Empire; the Congress at the Capitol was reproduced at Prague; and we have seen the Italians, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Jugo-Slavs and Poles assembling compact and fearless against the House of Habsburg to proclaim their national rights against the common oppressor. This fact has a grandiose importance . . . because it demonstrated that Austria-Hungary is not a closed and impenetrable field, that, on the contrary, national movements penetrate to it, agitate it, and shake its foundations. But the new voice must come across the ocean. . . . Today a word from President Wilson would reach the great battlefield which is Austria-Hungary much quicker than an American army can reach France, and could hope for a victory even more memorable than that which could be won in France by many armies. Therefore, we invoke that word in the name of human justice and moral truth. . . . At the Capitol in Washington the silence cannot last."

**Cavour Would Not Offend Slavs**

The newspaper which printed this appeal upholds the Italian agreement with the Slavs not only as a sound instrument of present policy, but also as a return to the best tradition of Italian statesmanship in national questions. The political creator of modern Italy, Cavour, would never have entered into any international agreement which risked offending the Slavs of Austria merely for the sake of pushing the Irredentist doctrine so far as to include every single Italian. Cavour, the Corriere della Sera points out in an elaborate historical survey, thoroughly understood the nature and extent of Austrian Slav Nationalism. In 1848 when the revolutionary movements in Austria, with the exception of the Hungarian revolt, were regarded as exclusively political and as aimed only at emancipation from bureaucratic despotism, Cavour insisted that the Slav movement, including the anti-Hungarian movement of the Croatians under Jellalich, was essentially nationalistic; he described Slav Nationalism as the future great fact of Austria, acclaimed it as "just and noble," and pointed out that the Magyars, though rightly praised for their devotion to their own race, were despots towards the Slavs.

Twelve years later when Cavour as Prime Minister and as Italy's leading statesman, aimed at collaboration with the Magyars to secure Italy's complete liberation, he wished for an accord with the Austrian Slavs. He insisted on the true nature of the East Adriatic problem, emphasising the fact that Istria and Dalmatia were mainly populated by Slavs; and desired that Italy should make no claims which would antagonise them. The policy of Italy today is therefore a reversion to the sound doctrine of Cavour.

This does not mean that Italy proclaims indifference to everything that happens outside the predominantly Italian districts of Austria. Signor Benito Mussolini, speaking on "Means and Ends of the Italo-Jugo-Slav Entente," declares, on the contrary, that "Italy must become a Balkan nation, for in that lies the Adriatic problem. By this means we shall not infringe on the just rights of other nations; but by means of our horizontal line we shall cut across the path of the barbarous German invasion. We wish to unite in intimate fraternity with Servia, with the Jugo-Slavs, and with all the oppressed nationalities of the Dual Monarchy."

**Uneasy Over The Balkans**

The horizontal line refers to the stoppage of the Austro-German march south in Albania. In this connection Italian politicians and writers are very uneasy about the general situation in the Balkans, as marked by the loss of Rumania and the helplessness of Russia; and the Corriere della Sera, hoping for a Russian revival, appeals to Washington. If the Allies are to improve the Balkan situation and "to create a dam that will resist the indefinite process of disintegration imposed by Berlin," Russia must be reconstructed; and "to attain this result the union of the best forces in Russia must lean upon the best forces of the Entente and the United States—whether this combination can be rapidly achieved depends in great part upon President Wilson."

Meantime, the Secolo declares that Germany, by giving Bessarabia to Rumania, has made permanent enmity between Rumania and Russia, a disaster aggravated by the fact that Russia is removed from the Black Sea, and the Ukraine from the mouth of the Danube, leaving Germany and Austria in control of the Danube from source to sea. The Italian papers speculate as to whether Germany, when she sees approaching defeat for her scheme of continuous domination from Berlin to Bagdad, may not cut her losses, and welcome the collapse of Austria, taking compensation in the shape of Austria's German-speaking territories; but this view is not general, and it is combated in an article in the Secolo by Dr. Anton Trumbic, president of the South Slav Committee, who declares that the break-up of Austria means the destruction of Germany also, and that Germany will fight for the integrity and aggrandisement of Austria as a vital interest of her own.

**Questions Of Industrial Policy**

In Italian economical and financial affairs the most prominent topics are the so-called "escalade of the banks" by the war industries, the question of exchange, and the general trade and industrial policy to be pursued after the war. On the first question a controversy has been raging for two months. The Giornale d'Italia raised the alarm as to dangers arising from the wholesale buying up of bank shares by the industries. The war profits of the iron, steel, and machine industries have been very large; the figures for the Ansaldo Company, the Ilva Steel Company, and the Fiat Automobile Works being in 1915-17 125,000,000 lire, a large sum if measured by Italian industrial dimensions; and there have been great increases of capital, the Ansaldo having more than trebled its capital.

These corporations are accused of buying bank shares in order to gain control of and "industrialise" the banks, so that industry or special branches of industry would be favored in future. The banks alleged to have been "escaladed" are the Banca Commerciale Italiana, the Credito Italiano, and the Banca Italiana di Sconto. The banks are accused of exerting influence on the press. The heads of the industries deny the charges, but admit that in a private capacity they own or control bank stock. Some authorities, notably Senator Salmoiraghi, of Milan, treat these revelations as a mare's nest; but the Milan Merchants' Association and other bodies have passed resolutions demanding governmental intervention.

Two interpellations on this subject are before the Chamber. The author of one, Signor Belotti, prophesies that the industrialisation of the banks will injure agriculture; and his interpellation complains of "a lamentable buying up of banking companies' stock by certain categories of industries." The Finanza Italiana publishes an interview in which Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, condemns the industrialisation as detrimental to specialism; but declares in general in favor of financial combinations. The banks must unite among themselves. With this aim he has invited existing banks to form a bank for export, a bank for the utilisation of water-power, and a third bank for financing public works. On condition that the banks are under native control, says Signor Nitti, the increase of their capitalisation is to be desired.

**Must Cut Down Imports**

For the improvement of her exchange, Italy—apart from getting help from the Allies and from the newly reported agreement with America to prevent speculation in the lira—has taken three important measures. She has created an Institute of Exchange and issued two temporary laws governing export and import. Signor Nitti lately pointed out Italy's exceptionally difficult position in this matter. Italy is importing six times more than she exports. England and France have the advantage of capital abroad; the Allied troops provide France with billions of exchange every year; and England has her coal, her metals, and her freight. After referring to the great assistance given by America, Signor Nitti declared that Italy must henceforth import nothing that is not absolutely indispensable. The new law therefore provides that licenses to import will be granted only in such necessary cases. The prohibition to import without license may be extended to the parcels post, and to material purchased abroad for manufacture and reexport. The exportation law provides that export certificates are to be granted only on condition of cession of the foreign exchange to the new Institute of Exchange.

These measures have aroused some opposition, and were complained of at a meeting of business men of Milan. Signor Crespi, who lately became Minister of Supplies in succession to the abolished Commissary of Supplies, replied that in view of tonnage and exchange the measures were inevitable; and Signor Nitti has declared such regulation necessary if Italy is to get further Allied help. "The severity with which we are treating ourselves," he said, "will be a new reason why the governments and great banks of England and the United States will assist us to solve a problem which indirectly is an interest also of our Allies."

In several recent declarations Ministers have warned Italy that greater independence of foreigners is the right remedy for the economic weaknesses revealed by the war. After the war, said Signor Nitti, Italy must demand as little as possible from neutrals and Allies. She must produce more at home. She can turn out 30,000,000 tons of lignite, and develop minerals in the Alps. In this she will be helped by the high freights which are bound to prevail. She must therefore improve her railroads. Between shipbuilding and railroad-car building, the latter is easier and more necessary. "We are grateful for the help of our friends . . . but in the hour of extreme difficulty we must depend upon ourselves. We must establish an economic policy which will be first of all Italian. We must not escape from one dependence merely in order to fall into another. The great banks, the greatest industries, and the control of our great ports must be Italian, completely Italian, exclusively Italian."

## Correspondence

### The German Club

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—Our attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 3rd instant referring to the proposed leasing of the German Club building.

On January 31, 1918, the Club Concordia was handed over by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai on behalf of the Chinese Government to Mr. Passeri and Mr. Sung Hang-chang, liquidators of the German Bank, who became the custodians thereof and are the only persons who can deal with the club property in any way, under instructions from the Chinese Government. We are requested by Mr. Passeri, in the absence of Mr. Sung Hang-chang, his co-liquidator, to say that he knows nothing whatever about such proposed leasing as indicated in your paper. The liquidators have always refused to entertain any proposition for lease of the club premises in the absence of instructions from the Chinese Government and, so far as they know, it is not the Chinese Government's intention to deal with the club property in any way at the present time. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who was approached in the matter, referred the inquirers to the liquidators as did also the officials of the Bank of China. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the only authority who might have been asked to communicate instructions from the Chinese Government on the subject to the liquidators, has authorised Mr. Passeri to declare that he has heard nothing about the matter from the Chinese Government and personally he has not authorised anybody to negotiate either for the leasing or the disposal in any other manner of the property. Under the circumstances and as the article appearing in your paper might cause some misunderstanding, we shall be obliged if you will insert this letter in your next issue. Yours faithfully,

WHITE-COOPER AND MASTER.

Note: With regard to the above, Manager Ladow of the Carlton Cafe stated last night that he was approached, first by a Chinese and later by a foreigner, who declared that they had the property to dispose of and were authorised to put the deal through by the Chinese Government. As to whether or not they did have this authority, he did not know. They were not, however, the liquidators.


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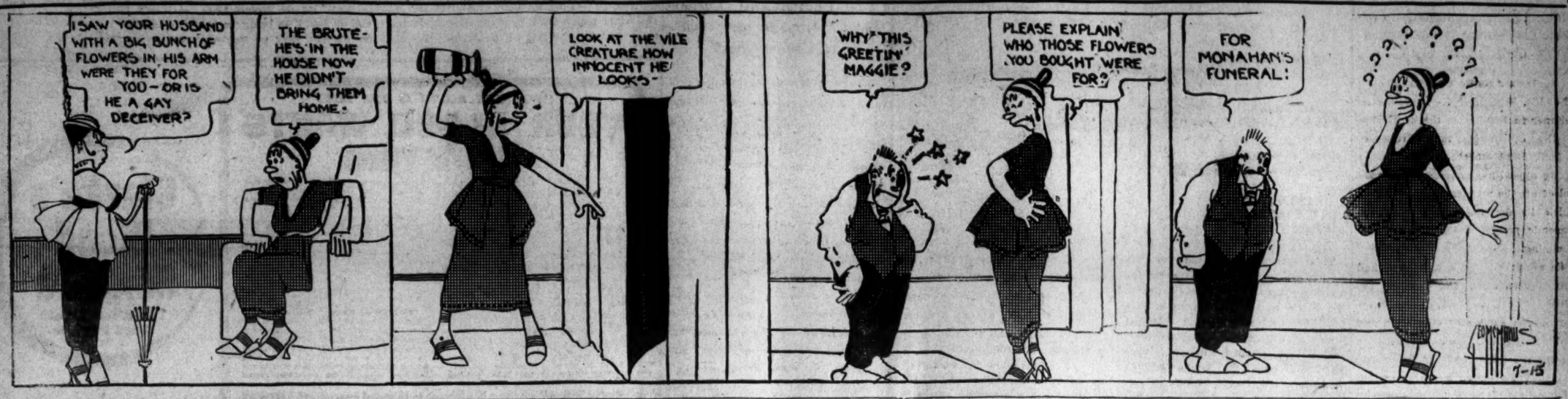
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


I SAW YOUR HUSBAND WITH A BIG BUNCH OF FLOWERS IN HIS ARM WERE THEY FOR YOU—OR IS HE A GAY DECEIVER?
THE BRUTE—HE'S IN THE HOUSE NOW HE DIDN'T BRING THEM HOME.
LOOK AT THE VILE CREATURE HOW INNOCENT HE LOOKS.
WHY—THIS GREETIN' MAGGIE?
PLEASE EXPLAIN WHO THOSE FLOWERS YOU BOUGHT WERE FOR?
FOR MONAHAN'S FUNERAL!
GEO MCMANUS
7-15

*Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers*

# Daily Home Magazine Page

*A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

## Labor Troubles In Japan

*(Japan Chronicle)*

Closely connected with the rice riots are the various strikes which have been reported in Japan. During a week no less than thirteen strikes have been reported in the Chronicle and the list is very far from being an exhaustive one. The strikers belong to various occupations, including artificial silk makers, cotton spinners, fertiliser makers, dockyard employes, colliers, railway coolies, railway workshop artisans, and machine makers. Women have been on strike as well as men, and the strikes reported extend from the east coast to the west, and from Yokohama to Fukuoka. In many cases there has been violence and destruction of property. Compared with the strikes by which labor in Europe and America expresses dissatisfaction with its conditions, these manifestations are trifling. The number of strikers has been as small as 50 and the largest was 8,500, while in most cases the workers had such small resources that they were glad to return to work at a tolerable compromise. But though the strikes have been on so small a scale, they indicate deep dissatisfaction and great hardship, and are therefore worthy of the most earnest attention of the authorities. Where labor is well organised and in command of ample funds it will go on strike on points of principle, but where, as in Japan, it has neither organisation nor collective savings, there has to be considerable hardship before men will throw up their work and risk making bad worse. There may have been a few cases where Japanese workers have struck through the recklessness resulting from the receipt of wages higher than they are accustomed to, but they must be very few. There is, however, a good deal of irregularity of work among men who can now hire themselves out by the day or the job for almost anything they like to ask. When they have something in hand they take a holiday till it is spent. But these are the exceptions. The great majority of Japanese workers are finding war prosperity a time of trial, and they are not the more easily able to bear the trial when they see their employers, their landlords, and their purveyors growing wealthy by their labors.

The violence that accompanies many of the strikes in Japan is in part due to there being no responsible organisation of labor. Violence is a very poor method of showing earnestness, but it is claimed by the advocates of labor that it is often the only effectual one. The right to vote does not extend as far down the social scale as the artisian, and even if it did, the Government will not allow the formation of a Labor party. How the proposed Labor party was going to represent labor was never explained, but the prohibition of its formation made it unnecessary to inquire. The Government whatever simulacrum of a party may be nominally in power, is afraid of Labor, perhaps because in Western countries it has led the way in what in this country are regarded as dangerous and revolutionary thoughts. The events of the past fortnight, with their sporadic violence and their entire disregard for order, may be expected, if the bureaucracy has any imagination at all, to raise the question for consideration in the highest circles whether it were not better that Japanese workers should have unions and that political leaders should be at liberty to identify themselves with their interests, so that unrest may have a means of self-expression more effective for its own interests and less disturbing to the country at large than the sudden boiling over that has been witnessed from one end of the country to the other.

Whether the bureaucracy has the necessary spark of imagination is a little doubtful. It seems neither to be interested in looking after the workers nor willing that they should look after themselves. The history of the Factory Act is one that does not redound to the credit of a Government which has been keenly interested in the development of Japanese industry. The prohibition of the formation of a Labor party is again in keeping with the legislative indifference. The most recent action—the prohibition of the use of schools for meetings of the Yu-ai-kai—is an act not far from hostility. The Yu-ai-kai, which is practically the creation of Mr. Suzuki Bunji, is the most innocuous sort of labor union that ever existed. It has a membership of only 30,000 or so, and the subscription is so small that it has practically no funds. Its activities are merely those of a friendly society, but even so Mr. Suzuki, instead of being encouraged in his good work, is watched with suspicion.

An interesting development in the Japanese labor market is the Korean invasion. The Korean, through long misgovernment, has got out of the habit of hard work, and only recovers the faculty slowly. His standard of comfort is, however, lower than that of the Japanese. Consequently, though Korea is underpopulated and there is fertile land to be had, the Japanese do not emigrate thither with any eagerness, as they find that the Korean works for wages on which it is very difficult for the Japanese to live. Meanwhile the labor suppliers who go round gathering in Japan's superfluous daughters for the cotton-mills find it difficult to get the requisite number owing to the unsavory reputation that these places have earned for themselves, so they started some time ago importing Korean girls. This experiment was so successful, that, when the war prosperity created a scarcity of labor, large numbers of Koreans were brought over. These men work for lower wages than the Japanese, and some who have watched them doing heavy tasks have been impressed by their superior vigor, notwithstanding their traditional laziness. Others, however, have been impressed differently, and maintain they are not to be compared with Japanese workers. In any case it is hardly to be wondered at that Japanese workers strongly resent their presence. They suffer from the competition of cheap Asiatic labor, and if they do not sympathise with the Californian and Australians, they at least have somewhat similar feelings on the subject of alien immigrants.

Consequently a good many affrays have occurred lately (for which, of course, the Koreans have been blamed), which are just as symptomatic of the unrest as the strikes and the rice riots.

Up to the present it has hardly even been suggested that the Government should do anything except make rice cheaper. As this is such a difficult task it would be an interesting experiment to decree that wages must be fixed in terms of rice and paid in the monetary market value of rice. Probably means would then be found to circumvent the rice manipulator. This would only be commendable, however, as a war measure, suitable for times when values are unstable. For more permanent amelioration of conditions it is necessary that more liberty be allowed labor to protect its own interests, and that more intelligent interest be taken in labor questions in Government circles. The present conditions exhibit commercialism at its worst. The feudal system is still so recent in Japan that it is taken for granted that a man is looked after by his employer, but that is just what he is not. The employer has no sense of responsibility at all, but is out to get rich—to buy his labor in the cheapest mark and sell his product in the dearest. It is a phase that other countries have passed through, though none have seen such a rapid transition from feudalism to irresponsible industrialism, and while Japan has in some respects done in fifty years what it took Europe five centuries to do, she has forgotten this important aspect of social evolution—an omission for which she will pay dearly if it is not handled wisely, sympathetically, and soon.

### American Efficiency

"I see the American troops in France are going to use ready-made trenches."

"Who made 'em?"

"The Germans."

### No Use for the Animal

A Jackie had written to his mother that he was bringing home to her a number of presents among them a striped Japanese kimono. The mother showed the letter to a friend.

"A striped Japanese kimono!" the visitor exclaimed when she came to the passage. "How nice!"

"Nice!" answered the perplexed old lady. "You may think so, but will you kindly tell me what I am to do with such a thing? I suppose I can keep it tied in the back yard, but what on earth I am to feed it on, goodness knows."

### Or Something

"Oh, papa! Couldn't you take Fred into your business? He's so ambitious, and we are to be married soon, too."

"Er—what could he do?"

"Why, couldn't you make him president of the business or something?"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# URGES UNIFIED CONTROL OF ALLIES' SUPPLIES

## Economic Generalissimo If Possible Or Pooling Of Resources Advised By Cecil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 2.—Presiding at a dinner in London at the conclusion of the Allied Maritime Transport Council, Lord Robert Cecil made a strong appeal for common Allied control of all the resources of the Allies, which he declared would make the economic power of the Allies overwhelming.

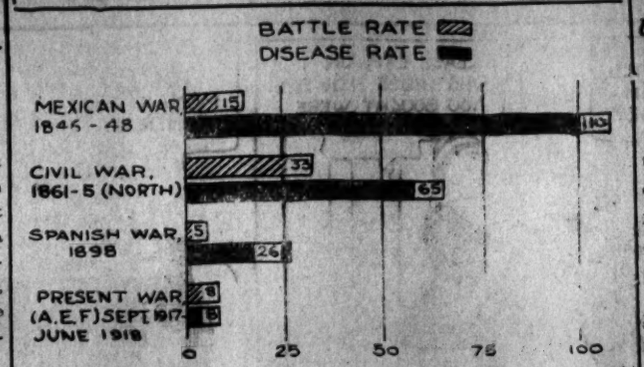
He remarked that a great deal had already been done. For example, the Wheat Executive had not only removed the danger of starvation and had guaranteed fair distribution among the Allies but had immensely economised shipping by securing that each Ally got its supplies of corn from the nearest Allied source: for example, Italy got her supplies from India while Great Britain got hers from America.

After referring to the Allied committees dealing with food, munitions and raw materials, Lord Robert Cecil emphasised the magnificent results of united command on the battlefield. It might not be possible to have an Economic Generalissimo but the strength of the Allies would be prodigiously increased if they could only bring together in some similar fashion the whole of their economic resources.

He concluded with the suggestion that this great economic alliance might be turned to the uses of peace after the war.

The French, Italian and American delegates to the Council supported Lord Robert Cecil's appeal.

# Diagram Shows Death Rate In War




This diagram, prepared by the statistical branch of the executive division of the General Staff, illustrates the battle and disease death rate per 1,000 per year of the United States armies in the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War and the present war. In the Mexican War more than seven American soldiers died of disease to every soldier killed in battle. In the armies of the North during the Civil War the battle mortality increased more than 100 percent over the Mexican War average, while the mortality from disease decreased nearly eighty-five percent. The Spanish-American War witnessed a reversal of the downward curve, with more than five deaths of disease to each in battle. But during the past ten months participation in the present war records show an exact parity between battle mortality and disease mortality, with a combined mortality, which if projected throughout a year would be only a little more than half of the battle mortality and less than a third of the disease mortality of the Civil War.

# Protest Rebuilding Of Eastern Garage

## Union Church And Lyceum Theater Argue Danger; Council Cannot Object

Letters protesting the rebuilding of the Eastern Garage, recently destroyed by fire, have been received by the Municipal Council from the Union Church Committee and from the Secretary of the Lyceum Theater.

Both Mr. C. C. Newcomb, honorary secretary of the Church Committee, and Mr. C. E. Peacock, honorary secretary of the theater, in correspondence reported in the Municipal Gazette, argue the danger of having a garage building in immediate proximity to buildings such as the church and playhouse and ask that the Council give the matter its most serious attention.

Replying, the Council expresses regrets that it is unable to prevent the erection of the garage building but emphasises that all structural details will be in accordance with the building regulations and states that steps will be taken to limit the supply of gasoline stored on the premises at any one time to an amount which may be considered reasonably safe in all circumstances.

# More Checks Arrive For Sailors' Wives

## Families Of 140 Chinese Enlisted Men Get Pay In Last Mail

Further aid for the wives and families of Chinese enlisted men in the United States navy arrived via the last mail when pay allotments to about 140 women were received. It was estimated that the checks totaled about $6,000.

"The checks are coming regularly now and I don't think there will be any financial stringency from now on," said Acting Marshal John Kavanagh yesterday. "It's a happy lot of callers I have these days, and they're on hand bright and early to get their money. Some were around shortly after daylight this morning."

## BOMB ENEMY AERODROME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 2.—Air Ministry official. Our aeroplanes this morning attacked Buhl aerodrome with very good results. Many direct hits were observed on hangars and an hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed. All the British machines returned.

# Luxemburg Troops Disavow Duchess

## Denounce Her For Permitting Betrothal Of Sister With Prince Rupprecht

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 2.—Men from Luxemburg in the French army, many of whom are serving in the French Foreign Legion, yesterday voted a motion claiming forfeiture against their Grand-Duchess because she admits the betrothal of her sister with Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

# Mr. Graham-Barrow Back From America

## Will Write Series Of Articles For The China Press On U. S. War Activities

Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, returned from the United States yesterday after a tour of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Graham-Barrow visited several army cantonment camps and shipbuilding yards in America and will write a series of articles on war activities in the United States for THE CHINA PRESS. The first will appear in Sunday's edition.

## ON TWO FRONTIERS

On Two Frontiers. By George T. Buffum. Frontispiece by Maynard Dixon. Pen-and-ink illustration by Frank T. Merrill. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.35 (gold).

There is a quaint charm about these stories by Mr. Buffum. They remind one of the tales told by wandering troubadours in olden times, often without plot—fragments revealing an illuminating portion of life. Half the book deals with the frontier of South Africa, the other half with our own West of fifty years ago.

"The Low-Burned Candle" tells how the carelessness of a maid separates two lovers, and how the Boer war brought about a reconciliation. "Kaluwo's Uncut Diamond" is a story of the diamond mines. "The Coveted Lobola" relates a native love story of the veldt. "On the Kalahari" pictures the white man's fight with the desert and "Khami," the last of the African tales, is a sketch of the white missionary's influence over a black man.

The Western part of the book is more commonplace. It is the "Wild and Woolly West" at its wildest and woolliest, and is likely to bring back recollections of that play of sainted memory, "Ten Nights in a Barroom." The characters Mr. Buffum draws here are less interesting than those of the more distant land, and our author's quaint charm is not so apparent.

# Safe Deposit Boxes Installed By Bank

A new departure for local banks and one which should prove of considerable interest is announced by the National Commercial Bank, Ltd., Peking and Kiangse Roads, which is advertising safety deposit boxes for the use of patrons. Individual safes or safety deposit boxes may be rented at $7 per year and larger boxes may be rented at proportionate rates. The boxes are of the latest type and contained in a fire and burglar proof vault. Detailed information regarding them may be had at the bank.

# Express Co. To Open Gold Dollar Accounts

## American Company Here Will Accept Deposits On U.S. Currency Basis

The American Express Company is now ready to open gold dollar accounts for the convenience of its patrons according to a little circular just issued by the local office. The company will accept deposits of local currency crediting the equivalent in gold dollars at the current selling rate of exchange on the date of deposit. Depositors will be credited with interest and may withdraw at any time, receiving local currency at the current buying rate on date of withdrawal, drafts on American banks or express company travelers' checks according to his preference.

## ANHUI HAS GOOD CROPS

China Press Correspondence

Hwaiyuan, Anhui, September 1.—We have had fine crops, especially wheat and kaoliang and there is to be a good one of beans also. The railway will be strained beyond its capacity and will not begin to handle all that is offered even with a slight increase in rolling stock recently acquired.

## DIPLOMATS LEAVE TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, September 3.—Mr. Hioki, the Minister to Brazil, and Mr. Furuya, the Consul General at Ottawa, leave today.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YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.

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Spare parts, accessories, tyres, general supplies on hand for every order.

SEE OUR NEW CARS

We have Chandlers, Premiers, Hupmobiles, Chevrolets, Maxwells, and Indian motorcycle in stock.

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# BRITISH PLEASED BY KING'S WAR WORK

## His Simple And Unremitting Efforts Greatly Enhance Him In Public Favor

## SIMS' SKILL HIGHLY RATED

### London Seems Dull After The Stir In Paris—American Officers' Club

By Charles H. Grasty
(*New York Times*)

London, July 20.—King George has steadily grown in public favor. Just after the war began, in the general reaction in democratic countries against royalty in all its forms, there seemed to be a certain coldness in England toward the King. And the German blood was resented. So unremitting has been the effort and so crystal-clear the simple earnestness of King George that he has completely won the British people.

The legal power possessed by him is very limited, but it is safe to say that he would have personal influence enough, if he say fit to use it, to carry any measure. He has absolutely discarded all form and pomp and literally works like a farm hand in his diligent effort to do all the things that the titular head of a country should do in a time of suffering and stress.

* * *

The Navy Department and the President turned up a trump card when their selection fell on Vice Admiral William S. Sims as European representative of the navy. He has grown every day in the esteem and respect of his colleagues, both European and American. It is often argued that men should be sent to Europe who more or less conform to European standards of conduct and manners. Though Admiral Sims had had European experience, it would be hard to find any one more characteristically American.

There are no frills of any kind about him. He is a sailor man through and through. His guileless and trusting nature is known to and loved by every one in the service. He is simple and direct in all his methods. To use one of our slang expressions, he "jumps overboard."

It is his very candor and simplicity that have made him so successful as a diplomat, for to his diplomacy must be partly attributed the wonderful unity in the naval effort of the Allies. They all know that Sims puts his cards down on the table and that he is incapable of any kind of duplicity or meanness.

On the practical and technical side, he is one of the finest officers in any sea service. At the British Admiralty they seek and value his advice almost above that of any other man. I know of no one who has served on this side with a greater degree of the kind of unpretentious spirit which Americans like and appreciate than Admiral Sims. Our people would be very proud to see the recognition that he has won over here by being an American all the time, though always duly modest about it.

* * *

Another successful military man who doesn't figure much in the news because of the necessary secrecy which surrounds his work is General Tasker H. Bliss, our member of the War Council at Versailles. He is an expert, of course, and, besides, he is a sound thinker. No other member has worked harder on the problems presented, and the results have been important.

It is interesting that General Bliss' early experience parallels that of General Pershing. Neither had any idea of staying in the army. They accepted appointments primarily for the West Point education and training. Of the two services, Bliss preferred the navy, but it happened that a hot dispute arose between two prominent young aspirants for West Point in the Pennsylvania district where the Bliss' lived. In order to settle it, Senator Cameron decided to ignore both aspirants and pick an outsider. His choice fell upon Tasker H. Bliss, a minister's son.

Bliss accepted because a West Point education pointed toward the realisation of his greatest ambition—that of being an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railway. But he stayed in the army, luckily for himself and his country.

* * *

London seems packed with people, after Paris. On the whole, I think that food is rather scarcer here than in the French capital. Meat is certainly harder to get.

It is horribly dull here after six months in the French capital, where the big gun and the Gothas kept things lively, to say nothing of the Hun peering and leering at the gate. It seems to me that the people in Paris are more calm than here.

An unpleasant impression is produced on a person freshly returned from critical scenes by trivial discussions carried on with much excitement by the London newspapers. One feels that if there are not more important matters to discuss it were better to say nothing.

* * *

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid is omnipresent in charity work. I noticed her in the center of a recent Times rotogravure photograph of a Y. M. C. A. rest camp in the South of France. I met her several times in Paris, where she has changed the beautiful home for working girls so long maintained by her in the Latin Quarter into a model hospital for American officers. (It was in apple-pie order for the wounded from the Marne.)

In London I found Mrs. Reid first at the American Red Cross, of which she is one of the heads; then at the Eagle Hut in the Strand, where Allied private soldiers are taken care of, and at the newly completed Washington Inn for American officers in St. James' Square. This morning I ran across her again at the old Belgrave Hotel, where she and Miss Endicott were putting the finishing touches on an American officers' canteen provided by the Red Cross.

In addition to all these activities Mrs. Reid and her brother, Ogden Mills, built and maintain the three Mills Hotels in New York, which are a memorial to their father. Mrs. Reid is the most generous supporter of and active worker in charity that I know of on either side on the Atlantic.

* * *

The American Officers Club in Chesterfield Gardens has proved a working success. The house was given by Lord Leconfield and the scheme was organised by Sir Harry Brittain. This club is one of the most charming and comfortable places in London. And you can have waffles and maple syrup for lunch!

Such furniture as gives the club such a comfortable appearance couldn't be obtained in warnings. Brittain found it in a storehouse in Liverpool, where it had been put away from one of the big passenger ships. As it belonged to the Government, he promptly borrowed it. That one stroke would alone have been enough to earn the knighthood which was shortly after conferred on him!

* * *

A very wide circle of friends in America will welcome a word of news from Colonel M. C. Kennedy, President of the Cumberland Valley Railway, one of the Pennsylvania Lines, and, by the way, the only railroad that has no bonds outstanding. At his lovely home in the Cumberland Valley Colonel Kennedy has or years held an annual party to which hundreds of railroad heads and bankers were invited. His hospitality is famous. He is now Deputy Director General of Transportation of the American Expeditionary Forces under General Atterbury.

Colonel Kennedy (the silver eagles are on his shoulders to authorise the title) is in full charge in England. He is ably assisted by Captain W. S. Franklin of Baltimore, a younger brother of the head of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Colonel Kennedy is delighted at the opportunity of serving his country abroad, and it is particularly agreeable to be associated with his old colleague, Atterbury, who was Vice-President and General Manager of the Pennsylvania.

## *Provision Prices in Local Market*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled o September 3, 1918.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| **Beef** | **per lb.** | **14-20** |
| **Mutton** | **„** | **16-20** |
| **Pork** | **„** | **25-30** |
| **Veal** | **„** | **25-30** |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 20-24 |
| Cod | „ | 14-16 |
| Mandarin | „ | 40-50 |
| Mackerel | „ | 18-20 |
| Pomfret | „ | 28-20 |
| Salmon | „ | none |
| Samli | „ | none |
| Sole | „ | 14-16 |
| Whitebait | „ | 18-20 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| **Deer** | **each** | **none** |
| Duck | „ | 40-70 |
| **Eggs** | **per doz.** | **15-17** |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 60-$1.00 |
| **Hare** | **„** | **none** |
| **Partridge** | **„** | **none** |
| **Pheasant** | **„** | **none** |
| Pigeons | „ | 15-16 |
| Plover | „ | none |
| Quail | „ | 20 |
| Snipe | „ | 16-18 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| **Teal** | **each** | **none** |
| **Wild Duck** | **„** | **none** |
| **Wild Pigeons** | **„** | **none** |
| Woodcock | „ | none |
| **Wild Geese** | **„** | **none** |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Appricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | „ | 10-14 |
| Bananas | „ | 7-10 |
| Cherries | „ | none |
| **Cocoanuts** | **each** | **15-18** |
| **Chestnuts** | **per lb.** | **none** |
| Figs | per doz. | 5-10 |
| Grapes | per lb. | 12-15 |
| Lemons | each | 8-10 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mongosteens | per doz. | none |
| Melons | each | 2-3 |
| Oranges | per lb. | none |
| Peaches | „ | 10-16 |
| Pears | „ | 8-12 |
| Persimmons | „ | 8-10 |
| **Peeboes** | **„** | **none** |
| Plums | „ | 10-14 |
| Pumeloes | „ | 12-15 |
| Pineapples | „ | none |
| **Strawberries** | **„** | **none** |
| Walnuts | „ | 8-10 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | none |
| **Asparagus** | **per doz.** | **20-30** |
| French Beans | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Broad Beans | „ | 8-10 |
| **Beetroot** | **per bunch** | **2-3** |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 4-5 |
| Carrots | „ | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | „ | none |
| Celery | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Green Corn | each | 1-2 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | „ | 2-3 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $1.60-1.80 |
| Peas | per lb. | none |
| **Radishes** | **per bunch** | **1-2** |
| Spinach | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Tomatoes | „ | 4-5 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| **Flour American per 50 lbs.** | | **$5.50** |
| **Flour Australian** | **„** | **$4.80** |
| Flour Shanghai | „ | $2.50 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.80 |
| **Milk** | | |
| **Foreign dairies per bottle** | | **30** |
| **Chinese dairies** | **„** | **17** |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.65 |
| Bran | „ | $1.90 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 29.00 |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 31.75 |
| **Firewood** | **per 50 bundles** | **$1.00** |
| **Laundry** | | |
| **Per 100 articles** | | **$3.00-4.00** |

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.


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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | First Prize | | | $50,000. |
| 1 | Second Prize | | | 10,000. |
| 1 | Third Prize | | | 5,000. |
| 2 | Fourth Prize | $2,000 | each | 4,000. |
| 2 | Fifth Prize | 1,000 | „ | 2,000. |
| 2 | Sixth Prize | 500 | „ | 1,000. |
| 10 | Seventh Prize | 100 | „ | 1,000. |
| 20 | Eighth Prize | 50 | „ | 1,000. |
| 50 | Ninth Prize | 40 | „ | 2,000. |
| 800 | Tenth Prize | 20 | „ | 16,000. |
| | Each approximate to the First Prize.. | 300 | „ | 600. |
| | Each approximate to the Second Prize. | 150 | „ | 300. |
| | Each approximate to the Third Prize .. | 100 | „ | 200. |
| 4 | Each approximate to the Fourth Prize . | 50 | „ | 200. |
| 499 | For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize .. | 18 | „ | 8,982. |
| 499 | For numbres having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize. | 15 | „ | 7,485. |
| 499 | For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Thi d Prize .. | 12 | „ | 5,988. |
| 998 | For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize . | 10 | „ | 9,980. |
| 3394 | drawn tickets | Total | | $125,735. |

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

19068



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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)**

| STATIONS. | Local | Express R. | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep. | .. | 7.55 | 9.10 | 9.40 | 12.45 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 23.00 |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | .. | 9.41 | 11.22 | 12.20 | 14.55 | 18.15 | 19.20 | 1.06 |
| WUSIH.....dep. | .. | 10.31 | 12.24 | 13.41 | 15.54 | 19.27 | 20.20 | 2.10 |
| CHANGCHOW...dep. | 6.50 | 11.22 | 13.16 | 15.08 | 16.48 | .. | 21.25 | 3.10 |
| TANYANG.....dep. | 8.06 | 12.09 | 14.11 | 16.16 | 17.41 | .. | .. | .. |
| CHINKIANG.....dep. | 9.16 | 12.52 | 14.58 | 17.17 | 18.22 | .. | .. | 5.06 |
| NANKING.....arr. | 11.19 | *14.16 | 16.30 | 19.20 | 19.50 | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| PUKOW.....dep. | .. | 15.30 | Through Cars | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | 8.18 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN { arr. | .. | 16.29 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TIENTSIN { dep. | .. | 16.55 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PEKING.....arr. | .. | 19.50 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

**Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

| STATIONS. | Local | Fast Local | Fast R | 3rd and 4th | Fast R. | Express R. | Local | Night Express R.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PEKING.....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.35 | Through Cars | .. |
| TIENTSIN { arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.45 | | .. |
| TIENTSIN { CENTRAL dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.00 | | .. |
| TSINANFU.....dep. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20.27 | | .. |
| PUKOW.....arr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.56 | | .. |
| NANKING.....dep. | .. | .. | 7.20 | 8.00 | 11.45 | *14.20 | 15.35 | 23.00 |
| CHINKIANG....dep. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 10.10 | 13.20 | 16.06 | 18.16 | 1.06 |
| TANYANG.....dep. | .. | .. | 9.56 | 10.59 | 14.12 | 16.41 | 19.08 | .. |
| CHANGCHOW..dep. | 7.00 | .. | 10.34 | 12.18 | 15.08 | 17.39 | 20.20 | 3.06 |
| WUSIH.....dep. | 8.15 | 7.10 | 11.28 | 13.36 | 16.00 | 18.29 | .. | 4.11 |
| SOOCHOW.....dep. | 9.35 | 8.08 | 12.23 | 14.54 | 17.01 | 19.21 | .. | 5.19 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr. | 12.15 | 10.15 | 14.20 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 21.00 | .. | 7.06 |

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

**Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep. | 6.50 | 8.10 | 10.50 | 13.15 | 14.40 | 16.20 | 18.10 | 19.55 | 21.30 |
| KIANGWAN dep. | 7.17 | 8.37 | 11.17 | 13.42 | 15.07 | 16.47 | 18.37 | 20.22 | 21.57 |
| SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr. | 7.35 | 8.45 | 11.25 | 13.50 | 15.15 | 16.55 | 18.45 | 20.30 | 22.06 |

**Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI NORTH..dep. | 6.10 | 7.50 | 10.05 | 12.25 | 14.00 | 15.20 | 17.20 | 19.10 | 20.45 |
| KIANGWAN dep | 6.21 | 7.41 | 10.16 | 12.36 | 14.11 | 15.41 | 17.41 | 19.21 | 20.56 |
| WOOSUNG FORTS..arr. | 6.45 | 8.05 | 10.40 | 13.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 | 18.05 | 19.45 | 21.20 |

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

**SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North ..... dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.28 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.58 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South ..... dep* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Sungkiang ..... dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing ..... dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yekzah ..... dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changau ..... dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou ..... arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou ..... dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow ..... dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changau ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yekzah ..... dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.46 |
| Kashing ..... dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.23 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.36 |
| Kashai ..... dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Sungkiang ..... dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.38* | *14.08* | *16.33* | *17.33* | *18.23* | ... |
| *Shanghai South ..... arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *16.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | ... |
| Lunghwa Junction ..... dep. | .... | 10.30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei ..... dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield ..... dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North ..... arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

**KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao.... | dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou..... | dep. | .... | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow..... | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.06 | Kenshangmun .. | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou..... | arr. | .... | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao.... | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 4, 1918.

**Money and Bullion**

**Sovereigns:** buying rate,
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $5.35

**Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,**
@ 120½=Tls. 82.99
@ 73.5=Mex. $112.91

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.25
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 282
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1823
Native Interest ..... .11

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr. 26.26
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T. $4.76½

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 5/–
London ..... Demand 5/0½
India ..... T.T. 333½
Paris ..... T.T. 682½
Paris ..... Demand 685½
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 45
Batavia ..... T.T. 232½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

**Banks Buying Rates**

Nominal
London ..... Demand 5/1
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2½
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 707½
New York ..... o/d. Docy. 120½
New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 123

**Roubles Exchange**

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,280 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 (Nom.) =Mex. $10.75

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½ | | £1 |
| " 1 @ 685½ | | Francs 7.64 |
| " 0.75 @ 1194 | | Gold $1 |
| " 1 @ 45 | | Yen 2.48 |
| " 1 @ 15 | | Rupees 4.19 |
| " 1 @ — | | Roubles — |
| " 1 @ 1.50 | | Mex. $1.50 |


**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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Shanghai.

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**British-America Assuran ▫ Co.**

**Telephone Central 98**

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

**FRAZAR & CO.**


## Rubber Returns

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., secretaries and managers of the following rubber companies informs us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month as under:

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited ..... | 43,000 |
| The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited... | 25,021 |
| The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited ..... | 24,943 |
| The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited ..... | 15,345 |

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.. informs us that the output of rubber of this company for the month of August was 14,597 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, informs us that the output of rubber of this company for the month of August was 43,958 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., informs us that the output of rubber of this company for the month of August was 15,805 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of The Ulobri Rubber Company, Limited, informs us that the output of rubber of this company for the month of August was 2,092 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, secretaries and general managers of The Kapala Islands Estates, Limited, informs us that the output of rubber of this company for the month of August was 13,286 lbs.

Messrs. George McBain, agent of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., received a telegram yesterday from the Manager in Sumatra reporting that the estimated output of Dry Rubber for the month of August was 73,840 lbs.

## BAR SILVER

*Reuter's Service*

London, August 31.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Aug. 30:
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

*Reuter's Service*

London, August 31.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 1½d. buyers.
October to December: 2s. 2½d. value.
Tendency of market: Inactive.
Previous quotation, London, Aug. 30:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2½d. paid.
Tendency of market: Steady.

### *Stock Exchange*

**Transactions**

Shanghai, September 4, 1918.

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**

Oriental Cotton Tls. 67.00

**Unofficial**

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.50 Sept.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 18.35 Dec.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 135.00 September
Shanghai Docks Tls. 164.00 Dec.
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.75
Tebongs 8% Debs. Tls. 89.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.90 December

### *Sharebrokers' Association*

**Transactions**

Shanghai, September 4, 1918.

**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**

Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 159.00 cash
Shanghai Docks @ Tls. 164.00 Dec.
New Engineering @ Tls. 27.25 Dec.

**Unofficial**

Langkats @ Tls. 15.50 September

## Cotton Market Report

In their cotton report for the week ending September 5, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s writes as follows:

China Cotton.—During the early part of the past week our market continued unchanged but steadily firmed up toward the close with a tendency towards a further rise in prices evolving from the rumored unfavorable effect the recent heavy showers may have had on the maturing crop.

Should such a rumor even partially transpire to be true no apprehension need be entertained as to any serious deterioration of the new crop in general for with a continuance for a few weeks more of fair weather an appreciably good crop may be looked forward to with confidence. Tone of the market, firm.

Liverpool:

| | |
|---|---|
| Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellarillis ..... | 30.19d. |
| Price of Fine M. C. Bengal | 20.00d. |
| Price of Good Americans. | 25.94d. |
| Price of Good Americans last reported ..... | 24.60d. |
| Tone of market, firm. | |
| New York Market: | |
| Price of Mid-American, October ..... | 34.54d. |
| December ..... | 33.97d. |
| Market: Firm. | |
| Indian Market: | |
| Broach, New Crop ..... | Rs. 930 per Candy. |
| Market: Firm. | |

## Rubber Outputs

| | July lbs. | Aug. lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Alma ..... | 33,000 | 34,000 |
| Amberst ..... | — | — |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | 35,000 | — |
| Anglo-Java ..... | 58,600 | 120,500 |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | 29,977 | 29,000 |
| Batu Anam ..... | 23,714 | — |
| Bukit Toh Alang ... | 11,163 | 14,958 |
| Bute ..... | 15,400 | — |
| Chempedak ..... | 10,000 | 9,800 |
| Chemor ..... | 23,901 | — |
| Cheng ..... | 13,894 | — |
| Consolidated ..... | 55,294 | — |
| Dominion ..... | 42,500 | — |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | 85,500 | 80,300 |
| Shipped to London... | 40,610 | — |
| Java Consolidated ... | 54,000 | 50,000 |
| Kamunting ..... | 23,085 | — |
| Kapala ..... | 11,014 | — |
| Kapayang ..... | — | — |
| Karan ..... | 8,570 | — |
| Kota Bahroe ..... | 40,842 | — |
| Kroewoek ..... | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Langkat ..... | 73,638 | — |
| Padang ..... | 25,500 | — |
| Permata ..... | — | — |
| Pengkalan ..... | 12,544 | 17,067 |
| Repah ..... | 11,000 | 17,000 |
| Samagaga ..... | 20,000 | 17,300 |
| Semambu ..... | 12,654 | — |
| See Kee ..... | 13,437 | — |
| Senawang ..... | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| Shanghai-Malay ..... | — | — |
| Shanghai Klebang ... | 14,266 | 14,700 |
| Shanghai-Kelantan | 16,800 | — |
| Shanghai-Seremban | 11,242 | 12,010 |
| Shanghai-Pahang ... | 16,872 | — |
| Shanghai-Sumatra ... | 67,380 | — |
| Sua Manggis ..... | 19,000 | — |
| Sungala ..... | 10,011 | — |
| Sungei ..... | 23,950 | — |
| Taiping ..... | — | — |
| Tanah Merah ..... | 30,900 | — |
| Tebong ..... | 72,000 | 76,000 |
| Ulobri ..... | 5,699 | — |
| Ziangbe ..... | 33,000 | 52,000 |

## Siccawei Weather Report

3.--Heavy rainfall at Shanghai between 1 and 2 p.m. Light and variable breezes on our coasts, where the barometers are slowly falling. A wide spreading and probably severs typhoon is developing on the Pacific, SE of Formosa.

4.—Cloudy but rather fine weather with fresh SE breezes. Barometers falling.

Wednesday, September 4, 1918.

| Weather | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bar. at Centg., mm... | 755.90 | 756.52 |
| Bar. at Centg., inches. | 29.76 | 29.78 |
| Variation for mm 24h | –1.85 | –2.06 |
| Variation for mm 12h | –0.65 | –1.15 |
| Wind—Direction ..... | ESE | ESE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 15 | 15 |
| Wind—Miles ..... | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| Temperature—Cen ... | 23°7 | 27°2 |
| Temperature—Fah ... | 74.7 | 81.0 |
| Humidity co: ..... | 88 | 87 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 ..... | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall mm ..... | — | 1.1 |
| Rainfall inches ..... | — | 0.04 |

# All Over The Far East

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have increased the price of transportation of ordinary merchandise on the Indies route by Yen 15 per ton. Thus, from Kobe to Bombay, the price will be increased from Yen 50 to 60, and from Kobe to Colombo, Yen 45 to 65.

A Japanese interpreter in the Changchun Consular Service, while at the Station to meet a friend from Harbin the other day, descried a young Russian girl quitting the train from Harbin with a bundle under her arm. There was something suspicious in the way she carried herself. On examination at the Police Station she was found in possession of about 15 lbs. of opium. The contraband was confiscated and the girl was let off with a warning.

According to the Tairiku Nichi Shimbun, Mukden, of August 24, the S. M. R. Co., is contemplating removing the Manchuria Railway Office to Mukden in the near future. The recent visit of Mr. T. Kawakami, Director of the office, to Mukden, is said to be connected therewith. In the event of the above taking place, the Japanese military barracks, Mukden, will be removed elsewhere and a new office will be erected on the site.

News has been received of the death of Captain Unsworth, who retired from the service of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., about six years ago. Captain Unsworth, who was about sixty years of age and had taken up his home in Derbyshire, had been ailing for many months. He came out to the East about thirty-six years ago and prior to joining the Godown Company, in whose service he was for ten years, he commanded one of the old Scottish Oriental Company's steamers plying between Hongkong and Bangkok.

Keng Wang, the first Chinese at West Point since the graduation of two of his countrymen many years ago, was graduated twelvth highest in the 1919 class of 137 members whose commencement has recently been held a year ahead of time. Mr. Wang is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1915, and has made a record in both Princeton and West Point as a good student and a popular one. His appointment to West Point was made possible by special Act of Congress in 1913, which provided for the entrance of two Chinese. Mr. L. S. Dzau was chosen last year for the other appointment. This is the second time that Congress has extended the courtesy of West Point appointments to Chinese. Mr. Wang will return very shortly to China.

The trial flight of Mr. Patterson, American aviator, who arrived in Japan a few weeks ago, was successfully carried out last week. Mr. Patterson left Shibaura Ground at 8:30, in company with his interpreter, Lieutenant Murata, on board his own machine equipped with a Gorham 125 horse-power engine, safely reaching the Military Aviation Ground at Tokorozawa at 9:25 o'clock. At Tokorozawa he made another flight in company with Sub-Lieutenant Araki, of the naval aviation corps. Mr. Gorham, the inventor of the engine, made an explanation of the details of the engine before the military and naval aviators, who gathered there to inspect the machine. Mr. Patterson returned to Tokio by the same machine, arriving at Shibaura at 2:50 in the afternoon.

All the geisha of Fukui, Japan, have gone on strike as the result of the local restaurants refusing to agree to their demand that their fees should be raised from 60 to 90 sen per hour.

In Kobe the geisha were one of the classes of the community most scared by the rice riots, being so closely associated with the narikin. After a brief retirement they resumed business on the 16th inst., but are under self-imposed restrictions regarding their behavior and their clothes. They have agreed not to play the samisen or play and sing any other music. Motor cars are not to be used by them. They will not put on their best clothes but content themselves with wearing unobtrusive garments. Finally, the geisha will not pass through Shinkaichi or any other places where large crowds assemble. All these voluntary retrictions on their conduct are of course to be observed only for the time being.

### *Launch Services*

**TODAY**

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

**TOMORROW**

The tendeer conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, September 10, 1918.

The tendeer conveeying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12,30 p.m.

### *Shipping Items*

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Shentien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Sahnghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.


## Amusements

**Open Air Cinema**

**VERDUN GARDEN**

474 Avenue Joffre 474

**SPECIAL PROGRAMME**

For Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The Great Metro Wonderplay in Six Acts

***"THE WHITE RAVEN"***

Featuring the wonderful actress

***Ethel Barrymore***

The human interest element is given strong play in this powerful drama. The production is admirably typed throughout and very sweetly and delicately portrayed by Miss Ethel Barrymore, in a story which quickens and binds the sympathies by its vivid portrayal by a cast of unusual brilliance.

Time and Prices as Usual

**ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA**

*Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th.*

See charm ng little

**GLADYS HULETTE**

in the delightful Pathe Gold Rooster play

**"OVER THE HILL"**

In Five Parts

Also

Comic and Scenic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS

Commencing shortly at the

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**

The London Film Company

Presents

Sir Hall Caine's Masterpiece

**"THE CHRISTIAN"**

in Six Massive reels as witnessed by Royalty

*Prices $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00*

**Booking at Moutrie's**

19196

*Bright Lights!* **Follow the Crowds** *Bright Music!*

TO

**The Eldorado**

**"The Home of Refined Dancing"**

**Prof. Martinez Orchestra**

*First-Class Floor!* **Everything No. 1** *First-Class Service!*

## Amusements

At The

**Victoria Theatre**

*On September 5th*

Ann Pennington

in

**"SUSIE SNOWFLAKE"**

In Five Parts

and

**"Turtles and Oyster"**

Interesting

**"A Pair of Braces"**

Comedy

**"Up and Down the Ladder"**

Comedy

**Olympic Theatre**

**PROGRAMME**

*For September 5th*

Gaumont Graphic

**MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON**

in

**"The QUEST of LIFE"**

Five Parts

**"PIMPLES DILEMA"**

Comedy

**"MAUD and the BACHELORS"**

Comedy

**ISIS THEATRE**

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Matinee on Saturday at 3:30 p.m.

Showing

The Original Arctic Motion Picture Marvellous, in 7 Reels

**"ALASKA"**

A Sensation! Awe-Inspiring and Magnificent!!

Thrilling and Realistic Scenes Portraying Scenic Grandeur and Weirdness of

THE LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN

Popular Prices

EXTRA EXTRA

On Sunday, 8th Sept.

MR. E. BLEICKMANN

Will Present

THE IDISH VAUDEVILLE CO.

(One night only)

ENORMOUS ATTRACTION

On Monday, 9th Sept.

The World-Famous Chinese Co.

"PEKING MYSTERIES"

(In Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism)

Presenting in rapid succession the most Beautiful, Baffling and Interesting Series of Illusions ever submitted to the Public.

TONIGHT — **APOLLO THEATRE** — TONIGHT

**"HELL'S HINGES"**

WE SHALL PRESENT

*Thos. H. Ince's Great Triangle Film*

Featuring

William S. Hart, Clara Williams, Louise Glaum

**"HELL'S HINGES"**

In a rough lawless community there stood a place of ill-repute, a place that it was good to pass by — Its original name was shrouded by its evil deeds, and finally lost. To those who knew it suggested the title "Hell's Hinges," a rough but not inept name, a town of undiluted evil, a crying scandal to civilization.

AROUND THIS PLACE THERE HAS BEEN WOVEN A STORY, GREAT IN ACTION, MAGNIFICENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY, AND ONE WORTH SEEING

**Picturesque Landscapes** *Time and Prices as Usual* **"For he who came to scoff remained to pray"** *Time and Prices as Usual* **"Wife and the Auto Troubles"**

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

*Head Office:*
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taiping |
| Delhi | Manila | (F. M. S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy (Lower |
| Haiphong | New York | Burma) |
| Hankow | Peking | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

*Shanghai Branch,* 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot,
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver ..... 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

*Head Office:* HONGKONG

*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Peking |
| Bangkok | Johore | Penang |
| Batavia | Kobe | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | Saigon |
| Calcutta | London | S. Francisco |
| Canton | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Malacca | Singapore |
| Foochow | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Iloilo | | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kpg. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* PETROGRAD.
*Paris office:* 9, Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

*Far Eastern Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Harbin | Peking |
| Chanchun | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Dairen | Nicolayowak | Vladivostock |
| Hailan | O/Amur | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | $541,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $11,000.00 |
| Deposits (June 30, 1918) ..... | $2,688,000.00 |

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital .. | $60,000,000.00 |
| Paid-Up Capital .... | 12,279,800.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | $1,298,552.60 |
| Special Reserve Fund | $1,898,933.68 |

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

*Bankers:*
London: M ...n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed . Yen | 48,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ... Yen | 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... Yen | 23,100,000 |

*London Bankers:*
The London County, and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Los Angeles | S. Francisco |
| Buenos Ayres | London | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dalny | Mukden | Singpore |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Harbin | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | Osaka | Tokio |
| Kaiyuen | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Kobe | Rangoon | Tsingtau |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully paid) ..... | H.$2,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | H.$ 240,000.00 |
| Investment reserve fund | H.$ 40.000 |

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

*London Office:*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*Far Eastern Branches*
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

*West Indian and Central American Branches:*
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head office:* SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## MITSUI BANK, LD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
*London:* Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ..... | 1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | 562,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru (Mauritius) | |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund. 9753

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-Up Capital .... | $1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 266,000.00 |

*Head Office: Shanghai*
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614.

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Rus. | Jap. | Ger. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Peking and T'tsin (Every day | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| T'tsin (Daily except Sunday) | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ningpo | | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow** | | | | | | | |
| Amoy and Hongkong | | .. | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | | .. | 10.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moji | Omi maru | .. | .. | .. | .. | $20.00 | 10.30 |
| Amoy, Hongkong and Canton | Singan | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Japan ports | Omi maru | 18.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Tsingtao & Dalny | Kobe maru | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Hongkong | | | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagasaki and Vladivostock | | | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Wingsang | 9.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Europe via N'saki & V'vostock | Simbirsk | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 | .. | 15.15 |
| Mojii, Kobe, Yhama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A. | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| **Saturday, Sept. 7.** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | 9.00 | 9.00 | | | .. | 8.00 |
| Swatow | Tamsui | 21.00 | .. | | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Kaifong | 21.00 | .. | | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe | China | 15.30 | .. | | .. | .. | 15.00 |
| Japan and Russia | Simbirsk | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| **Sunday, Sept. 8.** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Kingsing | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| **Monday, Sept. 9.** | | | | | | | |
| Europe, France, etc | *Sphinx | | | | | | |
| H'kong, S. Ports, A'tic, Straits, Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez | †Sphinx | .. | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Nagasaki | Yamashiro m. | .. | .. | .. | .. | $20.00 | 19.30 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe | China | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | 16.00 |
| **Tuesday, Sept. 10.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A. | | .. | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |

*Ordinary letters will close at the French Post Office at 10 a.m. and registered at 9 a.m.

†B.P.O. will be open at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 9, for the receipt of Registered letters.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

## *Local Outports Mail*

### *Permanent Notice*

| Destination | Mails Close Daily. a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Shanghai-Nanking Train | | |
| Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. | 7.00 | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ... | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| Nanking all River Ports | 11.30 | |
| Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ... | | 2.30 |
| Soochow, Wuish, Changchow and intermediate places | | 4.30 |
| Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nankiang and all River Ports and North China | | 9.00 |
| Shanghai-Hangchow Train | | |
| Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) | 6.30 | 8.00 |
| Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (and Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing. | 6.30 | |
| Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places .... | | 3.30 |
| Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu | 11.00 | |
| Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang | 3.00 | |
| | 11.00 | |
| Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinehang | 7.00 | |
| | 11.00 | |
| Courier. | | |
| Chowpu | 6.30 | |
| | 11.00 | |
| Foot Boat. | | |
| Chwansha | 6.45 | |
| | 11.00 | |
| Cycle Rider | | |
| Siccawei and Taipao | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | 10.00 | 4.00 |
| | | 6.00 |
| Kiangnan Arsenal | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| | 11.00 | 4.00 |
| Sundays only | | 1.30 |
| Woosung Train. | Close Daily. | |
| Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan) | 5.05 | 2.10 |
| | 7.00 | 5.00 |
| | 10.10 | 6.30 |
| | 11.45 | |
| Steamer. | Daily. Sundays expected | |
| Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow | | 3.30 |
| Steam Launch. | Close Daily. a.m. | p.m. |
| Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen | 7.00 | 3.00 |
| | 11.00 | |
| Chuking and Pinghu | 2.00 | |

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pandjermasin | Padang | Soerakarta |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Cheribon | Pekalongan | Tegal |
| Djember | Penang | Telok-Betong |
| Djokjakarta | Pontianak | Tjilatjap |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Weltevreden |
| Kota-Radja | Semarang | |
| Langsa | Singapore | |
| Makassar | Soerabaya | |
| Medan | | |

*London Bankers:*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

## 行 銀 華 中
## CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
*Head office: Tientsin*
Subscribed Capital ..... $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... $1,020,000

*Managing Director:*
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang |
| Shanghai | Soochow |
| Peking | Wusieh |
| Hankow | Hangchow |
| Nanking | Ningpo |
| Yangchow | Shaohsing |
| Hsuchow | Canton |
| Pengpu | Hongkong |
| Tsingkianpu | |

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Tel. Central 2613 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 8 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Africa Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Sept. 10 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sept. 11 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Sept. 14 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M. S.S. Co |
| Sept. 14 | — | Vancouver | E. of Japan | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Sept. 15 | — | Seattle etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 15 | — | Vancouver | Key West | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Sept. 19 | — | Tacoma & Seattle | Arabia Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Sept. 29 | — | Seattle, etc. | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Oct. 10 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.R. |
| Oct. 5 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 6 | — | Nagasaki | Simbirsk | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Sept. 7 | — | Moji, Kobe, & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 8 | — | Kobe | Iyo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 10 | — | N'saki, Kobe, & Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 13 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 14 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 21 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 28 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 20 | — | N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama | Tategami Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ——— | — | London, etc. | Inaba Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| ——— | — | London, etc. | Iyo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 9 | — | Port Said, etc. | Sphinx | | |

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 5 | — | Hongkong | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 6 | — | Hongkong | Mexico Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Sept. 6 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 6 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 6 | noon | Amoy, H'kong & Canton | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 6 | noon | Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 6 | 10.00* | Hongkong and Canton | Wingsang | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Sept. 8 | D.L. | Swatow & Hongkong | Kaifong | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 8 | D.L. | Swatow | Tamsui | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 10 | D.L. | Swatow | Holhow | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | — | Tientsin & Dairen | Kohoku Maru | Jap. | O.S.K. |
| Sept. 5 | — | Tsingtao | Yekishin Maru | Jap. | D.K.K. |
| Sept. 6 | 11.00* | Tsingtao and Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Sept. 6 | 4.00 | Vladivostok | Simbirsk | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Sept. 7 | 10.00* | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 8 | noon | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Kingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Sept. 10 | 1.30 | Dairen | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| Sept. 10 | 3.00 | W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 10 | D.L. | Antung | Paoting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 10 | 3.00 | W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. | B. & S. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 5 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Talee Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Sept. 5 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Sept. 5 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyu | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 6 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Sept. 6 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Fengyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Sept. 6 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 7 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 7 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Sept. 9 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tungting | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 10 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 11 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

| Arrived | | From | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 4 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Japan | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Swatow | Kaifong | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Chefoo | Kingsing | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Vladivostok | Simbirsk | Rus. | R.V.F. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Hankow | Kutwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |

## Departures

| Date | | For | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 4 | — | Newchwang | Toonan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Nanyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Sept. 4 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hwahta | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Sept. 4 | — | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.N. Co. |

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. **Kiangyu**, Captain Wm. Phillip, will leave on **Thursday** night. For **Freight or Passage** apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thusday, September 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,776, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Frdiay, Sept. 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, Sept. 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, Sept. 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickward, will leave on **Saturday, September 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on **Saturday, Sept. 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, September 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the Fernch Bund on **Tuesday, September 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Sept. 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, September 6**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, September 6**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Friday, September 6**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Saturday, September 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, September 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Sunday, Sept. 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Holhow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Tuesday, September, 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday Sept. 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN & DAIREN.**—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5**, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, September 7, at 10** a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on **Tuesday, September 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Siewr, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shunden**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, September 10**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, September 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, September 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SEATTLE, TACOMA, V'COUVER B. C. CALLING at VICTORIA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.**—The O.S.K. Str. **Arabia M.** Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points in U.S.A. & Canada onnection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.


# C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.*

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.*

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Mongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.*

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

*Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.*

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.



# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

| For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu | For Hongkong via Manila |
|---|---|
| S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Sept. 14 | S.S. VENEZUELA ... Sept. 21 |

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

| For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta | For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu |
|---|---|
| S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 10 | S.S. SANTA CRUZ .. Sept. 25 |
| S.S. SANTA CRUZ ... Nov. 27 | S.S. COLUSA ..... Nov. 25 |

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Solano"



# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
*Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government*
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

| | arr. | leave. |
|---|---|---|
| For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. | | |
| "AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Y'amoto, | Sept. 7, | Sept. 8 |
| "ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, | Sept. 18, | Sept. 19 |
| For Hongkong | | |
| "MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, | Sept. 6, | Sept. 7 |
| CHINA COASTING LINE | | |
| For Tientsin and Dairen | | |
| KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba | Sept. 3 | Sept. 5 |
| "KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, | Sept. 17 | Sept. 19 |
| For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao | | |
| KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba | Sept. 17 | Sept. 19 |

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

M. SHIMAMURA.
Mangager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235



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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
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To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

| For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | For Hongkong |
|---|---|
| Empress of Japan .... Sept. 14 | Monteagle ..... Sept. 21 |
| † Key West ..... Sept. 15 | Empress of Japan .... Oct. 29 |
| Monteagle ..... Oct. 10 | Monteagle ..... Nov. 26 |
| Empress of Japan .. Nov. 9 | |
| † Cargo Only | |

* Monteagle calls at Moji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.



# T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the stemers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steampship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)



# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEPT. 10th
* S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 24th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ..... OCT. 6th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... NOV. 4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI.
Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773


"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

## SHIPPING

# N.Y.K.

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**( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

*(Subject to Alteration)*

**EUROPEAN LINE**

For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

| | Tons | |
|---|---|---|
| INABA MARU | 13,500 | ——— |
| IYO MARU | 12,500 | ——— |

**AMERICAN LINE**

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | Capt. T. Irisawa, | Sept. 15 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | Capt. T. Tozawa, | Sept. 29 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. Y. Nakajima, | Sept. 10 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,000 | Capt. M. Taniguchi, | Sept. 13 |
| TATEGAMI MARU | 4,500 | Capt. N. Tsurubashi, | Sept. 20 |

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Michida, | Sept. 7 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Sept. 14 |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. M. Michida, | Sept. 24 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | Sept. 28 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IYO MARU | 12,500 | Capt. K. Asakawa, | Sept. 8 |

**KOBE TO SEATTLE**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ATSUTA MARU | 16,000 | Capt. K. Inatsu, | Sept. 13 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | ——— | Sept. 5 |
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | ——— | Oct. 2 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | ——— | Oct. 22 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | ——— | Nov. 26 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | ——— | Sept. 18 |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | ——— | Oct. 16 |
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | ——— | Nov. 20 |

**CALCUTTA LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.


## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

| Mail 101 B. s. | Mail 3. B. s. | Luxe 1. B. S. | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Luxe 2. B. S. | Mail 4. B. | Mail 102. B. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2088 | 838 | 300 | 0 | dep. Peking arr. | 2230 | 1980 | 1020 |
| 2345 | 1113 | 635 | . . | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | 1935 | 1700 | 720 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | 1930 | 1653 | 710 |
| 000 | 1135 | 650 | . . | arr. Tientsin-East dep. | 1920 | 1645 | 700 |
| 1910 | 520 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden dep. | 230 | . . | 1040 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. B. s. | | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Mail 4. B. s. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 1130 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East arr. | — | 1705 | 1612 |
| 725 | 1140 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central dep. | — | 1655 | 1602 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | 2.71 | dep. Tientsin-Central arr. | — | 1631 | 1547 |
| 1133 | 1500 | — | 78 | dep. Tsangchow dep. | — | 1332 | 1221 |
| 1437 | 1748 | — | 148 | dep. Techow dep. | — | 1048 | 928 |
| 1901 | 2031 | — | — | arr. Tsinanfu dep. | — | 808 | 640 |
| 7. | ‡ | — | 220 | ‡ | — | ‡ | 8. |
| 800 | 2031 | — | — | dep. Tsinanfu arr. | — | 756 | 1812 |
| 1039 | 2231 | — | 266 | dep. Taianfu dep. | — | 601 | 1542 |
| 1300 | 038 | — | 318 | arr. Yenchowfu dep. | — | 349 | 1311 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu arr. | — | 339 | 1256 |
| 1546 | 316 | — | 377 | dep. Lincheng dep. | — | 120 | 1032 |
| 1816 | 450 | — | — | arr. Hsuchowfu dep. | — | 2336 | 810 |
| 9. | ‡ | — | 420 | ‡ | — | ‡ | 10. |
| 620 | 457 | — | — | dep. Hsuchowfu arr. | — | 2329 | 2007 |
| 1158 | 833 | — | 523 | arr. Pengpu dep. | — | 1953 | 1442 |
| 1204 | 840 | — | 523 | dep. Pengpu arr. | — | 1946 | 1432 |
| 1657 | 1152 | — | 600 | dep. Chuchow dep. | — | 1648 | 928 |
| 1848 | 1300 | — | 681 | arr. Pukow dep. | — | 1530 | 728 |

| Express 16. B. s. | Express 10. B. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Express 1. B. | Express 15. B. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . . | 1420 | . . | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. | . . | 1410 | . . |
| 2240 | 1420 | . . | . . | dep. Nanking arr. | . . | 1415 | 650 |
| 700 | 2120 | . . | 193 | arr. Shanghai-North dep. | . . | 755 | 2300 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | | Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 900 | 1350 | 2130 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 610 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 | 1110 | 1800 | d. Lincheng a. | 810 | 1410 | 2100 |
| 1023 | 1455 | 2233 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 528 | 1128 | 1858 | 638 | 1219 | 1908 | a. Tsaochuang d. | 708 | 1302 | 1952 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

**Conventional Signs.**

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

380 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.


**Large Display Advertisements**
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**


## *Compares Baseball And Bull Fighting*

### *Mexican Editor Says Comparison Is To Detriment Of American Game*

A few of the visiting Mexican journalists for the first time in their lives went to a baseball game the other day in New York. Baseball is known in Mexico even less than in most other Spanish-American countries. The only national sport is pelota—a type of handball—but that is not generally popular. Witnessing the drama of the bull fight enacted by professions is the only great pastime.

Jose Campos, news editor of Excelsior, a large Mexico City daily, saw the game. Upon his return to the McAlpin hotel he wrote for the New York Herald this description of it:

"A large game of baseball was celebrated this afternoon in the Polo arena in the City of the Bronx, a long ride by train from New York City. As is the custom in the United States of North America, many of the business houses closed for the afternoon so employes might attend the spectacle. At least three million civilians, soldiers and many women and children were present.

"The pitcher for the New York city troupe was very valiant and charming. The baseball clothing is not as pretty as that worn by the torrero, but the players carry themselves well. The game is played with the hands, but is not like pelota in any respect. The object is to keep the ball off the ground, and the troupe which does so the longest wins the game.

"In place of a bull baseball has an umpire, a man who does not play the game but who is authority of the game. Unlike the judge of the bull fight he stands on the field. He is not goaded with pikes, banderillas and finally the sword, as is the bull, but is the recipient of abuse from both the players and the multitude seated in the huge arena. Instead of 'another bull' the crowds when displeased yell 'get the hook.' That is a figure of speech which means that another umpire is desired. The umpire is also called a 'robber' and a 'big fathead.'

"The baseball crowds yell even more that the bull fight crowds, which is extraordinary because nobody is maimed or killed. The interest largely is in the rivalry between the cities whose troupes are represented. Cincinnati, a large city in the east, and New York are deadly rivals.

"The people at a baseball game continually are eating or chewing gum or smoking. But these occupations of the mouth do not prevent a perpetual yelling. It is difficult for one knowing little English to understand the things cried at the players or the umpire. But I assume from the manner of expression that words common to the lower classes are used.

"On a large board at the back of the field is enumerated the number of times that each troupe drops the ball. The troupe dropping the ball the fewest times wins the game. Unlike the bull fight, it is difficult to predict which will win. In that respect the American game of baseball is typical of all things American—it is more spectacular than scientific. I think if I understood English perfectly and had played baseball all my life and had not been born a Mexican I should like to see a baseball game every year on my birthday anniversary."

## Business and Official Notices

### MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2539

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The schools will reopen on Monday, September 9, at 8.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

**28 Boone Road.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Girls over 10 years of age | $12 |
| Girls under 10 years of age | 8 |
| Boys under 8 years of age | 8 |
| Kindergarten | 5 |

**Extra Subjects:-**

| | |
|---|---|
| Piano | $5 |
| Shorthand | 2 |

**24 Kungping Road.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Children under 8 years of age | $8 |
| Kindergarten children | 5 |

**88 Avenue Road.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Girls over 10 years of age | $12 |
| Girls under 10 years of age | 8 |
| Boys under 8 years of age | 8 |
| Kindergarten | 5 |

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent. and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made.

Admission to the Avenue Road School is restricted to girls under 14 years of age and to boys under 8 years of age. Admission to the Kungping Road School is restricted to girls and boys under 8 years of ago.

The Headmistress and Mistresses-in-Charge will be in attendance at the schools for the examination and admission of new pupils from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, September 5, at 88 Avenue Road, on Friday, September 6, at 28 Boone Road and at 24 Kungping Road.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 31, 1918.

19151


### THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

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FILET LACES

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WHOLESALE

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No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

### WAR FUND DANCE

AND

Vaudeville Entertainment

*September 10th*

ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

*SPECIAL DINNER*

Opening of New Ball Room

Entire Proceeds to American and British War Funds

Dinner from 8. p.m. Tickets $3.00

First Class Orchestra in attendance

19156

### American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

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Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

**Shanghai Office**
10 The Bund

### Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

### The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road


## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. | $570 S. |
| Chartered | £71 |
| Russo-Asiatic | Tls. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton | $365 B. |
| North China | Tls. 126 B. |
| Union of Canton | $825 B. |
| Yangtsze | $210 B. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. | Tls. 26½ B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire | $150 B. |
| Hongkong Fire | $325 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def | Tls. 146 |
| Indo-China Pref | |
| "Shell" | 112/– B. |
| Shanghai Tug (o) | Tls. 30 B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) | Tls. 36 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping | Tls. 10 B. |
| Oriental Cons | 27s. 6d. |
| Philippine | Tls. 0.80 |
| Raub | $2½ S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | $153½ B. |
| Shanghai Dock | Tls. 155 B. |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 25½ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 85 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | $96 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 73 B. |
| China Land | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 67 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | $13 B. |
| China Realty (ord.) | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo | Tls. 200 |
| E-wo Pref | Tls. 97½ |
| Laou-kung-mow | Tls. 134 B. |
| Oriental | Tls. 67 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton | Tls. 164 B. |
| Kungyik | Tls. 17 B. |
| Yangtszepoo | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref | Tls. 90 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar | $86 B. |
| Green Island | $8.30 S. |
| Langkats | Tls. 15½ B. |
| Major Bros | Tls. 5 |
| Shanghai Sumatra | Tls. 67½ B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz | $13 B. |
| Llewellyn | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford | $80 B. |
| Moutrie | $32 |
| Watson | $5½ B. |
| Weeks | $13½ |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma | Tls. 7 |
| Amherst | Tls. 0.27½ B. |
| Anglo-Java | Tls. 6½ B. |
| Anglo-Dutch | Tls. 3½ |
| Ayer Tawah | Tls. 24 |
| Batu Anam 1913 | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 2 B. |
| Bute | Tls. 1 |
| Chemor United | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Chempedak | Tls. 9 |
| Cheng | Tls. 2.10 |
| Consolidated | Tls. 2.05 |
| Dominion | Tls. 5 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 5 |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 14 |
| Kamunting | Tls. 5⅝ |
| Kapala | Tls. 0.50 |
| Kapayang | Tls. 27 |
| Karan | Tls. 10½ |
| Kota Bahroes | Tls. 4½ |
| Kroewoek Java | Tls. 16 |
| Padang | Tls. 11 |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 4½ |
| Permata | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah | Tls. 0.82½ B. |
| Samagagas | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Seekee | Tls. 6 |
| Semambu | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Senawang | Tls. 8 |
| Shanghai Klebang | Tls. 0.50 |
| Shanghai Malay | Tls. 7 |
| S'hai Malay pref | Tls. 10.70 |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1.12½ |
| Sungala | Tls. 1 S. |
| Sungei Duri | Tls. 7 |
| Sua Manggis | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan | Tls. 0.75 |
| Shanghai Seremban | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Taiping | Tls. 1½ |
| Tanah Merah | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Tebong | Tls. 14½ |
| Ulobri | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe | Tls. 4½ S. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I and E. Lumber | Tls. 350 B. |
| Culty Dairy | Tls. 10½ |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb. | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams | Tls. 64 |
| Shanghai Gas | Tls. 21½ |
| Horse Bazaar | Tls. 33 |
| Shanghai Mercury | Tls. 50 |
| S'hai Telephone | Tls. 82½ B. |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 160 |

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

**Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road**

### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'ashiro M. Sept. 9
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Sept. 9
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Sept. 11
For Europe: etc:—
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx ..... Sept. 9

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 13

## *Irkutsk Representatives Give View Of Situation*

*(From Our Own Correspondent)*

Peking, September 2.—A few days ago two messengers sent by the Provisional Government from Irkutsk arrived in Peking. Their report is rather interesting as it throws light on the actual state of affairs existing in Siberia and Eastern Russia. From their report the following details are taken:

In Siberia the power of the Soviets has been crushed from Irkutsk to Cheliabinsk and further west as far as Samara, Syzran and Pensa. Order has been restored everywhere.

On May 20 the Czechs captured Cheliabinsk. They were immediately joined by General Deuteff's Cossacks and the local population. Then the Czechs and the Cossacks in three different detachments marched on Omsk, Ufa and Ekaterinburg. The Czecho-Slovaks who were occupying the stations of Marlinsk and Novenkelaevsk captured the towns of the same name and began to move eastwards and westwards supported by the local organisations.

Thus several fronts were formed in Siberia where the Red Guards, encountering disciplined troops, suffered defeat after defeat.

The so called Bolshevik victories were mere soap-bubbles which emanated from their general staff. Here is an example of their bad faith. In the battle of Marianovka, 50 miles from Omsk, the Red Guards had at their disposal six thousand men, two guns and one hundred machine-guns. The Czecho-Slovaks and the Cossacks had one-tenth that number. The Red Guards were defeated losing about 1,500 men in killed and wounded. Our losses were insignificant. In the meantime the White Guards had the upper hand in Omsk and the members of the Soviet escaped carrying with them 279 million roubles belonging to the State Bank. Very soon after Barabinsk (Kainsk), Bogotol, Krasneyarsk and Barnaul were occupied by us and regiments, squadrons, artillery divisions, etc. were being formed.

On June 25 a considerable number of Czechs and forces belonging to the Provisional Siberian Government were brought up near Nijneudinsk, in all 2,000 men. The enemy had at his disposal 11,000 men. The Magyars bombarded the town and keep up a terrific fire with their rifles and machine-guns. When attacked the Red Guards fled, but they were outflanked and suffered severe losses.

During the fighting 7 Czechs, 1 Cossack and a doctor were made prisoners by the enemy at the station Zima. They were made to endure fearful tortures and were put to death.

The enemy retreated towards the river Belaia with the object of entrenching themselves. But they were deemed to utter failure, as our troops energetically attacked them and put them to flight. Only the Magyars and Germans showed some fight. The Red Guards retreated in panic towards Irkutsk plundering the inhabitants and blowing up bridges. Our troops advanced to Irkutsk by forced marches and surrounded the town from three different directions thus saving it from utter destruction. Then our troops advanced along the Transbaikal railway.

According to information given out by the Bolsheviki the station Baikal had been abandoned by the White Guards. But this was again a lie. The Bolsheviki bands had been cleared out from here by their own dynamite, two car loads of which were at the station. During the battle one of our shells struck the cars and a fearful explosion occurred, 400 Red Guards being killed. The Bolsheviki fled to the station Kultuk, where the Magyars counter-attacked eleven times in hope of breaking through to Irkutsk. But they failed to do so and retreated to the station Sliudianka, having lost in killed alone 2,000 men. Thanks to the dynamite having been blown up the enemy was unable to destroy the tunnels, and the trains run right up to the station Sliudianka. The Bolsheviki have captured the ice-breaker Baikal and the steamer Angara.

The Russian Red Guards are fleeing everywhere in panic.

In the whole of Siberia order is restored and is being kept up by the troops of the Provisional Government. The prices of products are falling fast; the peasants are bringing foodstuffs in for the new army. Horses, cattle, grain and money are being offered up. The feeling of patriotism has again awakened in the hearts of the populace and everybody is working.

On July 20 a commission started a preliminary work for the elections in the Constituent Assembly.

Having recovered their rights the proprietors of different enterprises have resumed work. The peasants are voluntarily collecting taxes and arrearages and bringing the money to the government banks. The Siberian Cossack troops who have mobilised of their own accord have joined the new Siberian Army and are taking an active part in the fighting which is taking place on the eastern and western fronts.

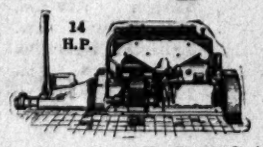

### Gas Engines
**For All Purposes**

HIGHEST grade. Simplest design. Easiest operated. 1 to 4-cylinder designs. 2 to 30 H.P. Standard and heavy duty types.

When writing for catalogs, state type of engine desired and give details regarding service to be rendered.

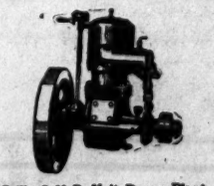
The
**Caille Perfection Motor Co.**
1554 Caille Street,
Detroit, Michigan

Caille Five Speed Row-boat Motor With Starter



14 H.P.

Caille Aristocrat Motor. Has Electric Starter and Electric Lights, 4-Cycle, 4-Cylinder



Caille 8 H.P. Unit Power Plant Reversing Gear on Same Bed as Engine

*Arthur V. Bond & Co. "V Modes"*
*20 Nanking Road*
*(3rd Floor)*

# Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Experienced and well - introduced

**SALESMAN WANTED**

by large Export firm in Pig-Iron, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Paper and Woodpulp, etc.

Applications without references not considered.

**Aktiebolaget Bergstrom & Bergstrom**

Filipstad, Sweden.

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## Shanghai International Swimming Club

**13rd ANNUAL GALA**

To be held at the Municipal Bath on September 6th and 7th, commencing each evening at 9 p.m.

**220 Yards Shanghai Championship.**

**Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.**

**Diving for Lusitano Cup.**

**Water Polo—S. R. C. v. S. I. S. C. for "Hongkong" Cup, etc., etc.**

***Tickets of Admission ONE DOLLAR only***

**GOOD FOR BOTH NIGHTS**

which may be had from Club Members or at the door.

J. H. McGREGOR,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

19205

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## NOTICE

The Committee of the Ohell Moishe Synagogue begs to announce that the well known Russian Cantor Mr. E. M. Frankl, assisted by a full Choir, will officiate during the coming holidays. Those who desire to attend are requested to reserve seats in advance, as only a limited number are available. Seats can be reserved at the Synagogue, 42 Whangpoo Road any day between 5 to 6 p.m. commencing September 1. *Only those having tickets will be admitted.*

*Services in the above Synagogue will be held as follows:*

Sat. Aug. 31. Shellichoth 11.30 p.m.
Thurs. Sept. 5. Shellichoth 11.30 p.m.

**ROSH-HASHUNA**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fri. Sept. | 6th. | Mahrehv | 6 | p.m. |
| Sat. ,, | 7th. | Shaharieth | 8 | a.m. |
| ,, ,, | ,, | Masaph | 9.30 | a.m. |
| ,, ,, | ,, | Minha | 5 | p.m. |
| ,, ,, | ,, | Maharehv | 6.15 | p.m. |
| Sun. ,, | 8th. | Shaharieth | 8 | a.m. |
| ,, ,, | ,, | Musaph | 9.30 | a.m. |
| ,, ,, | ,, | Minha | 5 | p.m. |

19125

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## Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
**Continental Import & Export Company**
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

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AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

**For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,**

**Connell Bros. Company, Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.**

---

## Shanghai Cricket Club

**A Cinematograph Entertainment**

will be given on the ground of the above Club (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAY, September 18, at 9 p.m.

In aid of

**THE BRITISH RED CROSS**

The Town Band will be in attendance. The gross proceeds will be handed over to the Fund. ADMISSION $2.00 each. Tickets may be obtained from:

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, *Municipal Police*
St. G. R. Clark, Esq., *Hongkong and Shanghai Bank*
R. Grimshaw, Esq., *38 Kiangse Road*
N. B. Ramsay, Esq., *Chinese-American Co.*
E. W. Stagg, Esq., *Hongkong and Shanghai Bank*
A. P. Wood, Esq., *Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.*
D. H. Cook, Esq., *Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Co.*
G. H. Benwell, Esq., *New zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.*
W. E. Anderson, Esq., *Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.*
H. Langley, Esq., *Messrs. Mustard and Co.*
W. A. Willis, Esq., *Messrs. Butterfield and Swire*

Or from the undersigned

C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.

19199

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## NOTICE

We have this day appointed Mr. Arthur Eveleigh General Manager of our Shanghai Office.

YOUROVETA HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.,
Head Office: New York
Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

19203

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BORN 1915

**STILL EXISTING**

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

**Widler & Company**
Chungking, West China.

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## —BILL SMITH—

*It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.*

ASK BILL!

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## Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

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## The Shanghai Garage Co

*Operating*
STAR GARAGE,
125 Bubbling Well Road.
EASTERN GARAGE,
4 Soochow Road.

Mr. R. R. McKeown has severed his connection with the above company as from 1st September, 1918.

Mr. J. E. Starr is appointed Business Manager of the above company, and Mr. F. W. Jones continues to be Service Manager of both Garages.

**The Shanghai Garage Co.**

19198

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## NOTICE

Mr. Harold C. Norman has from this date resumed charge of the Advertising Department of The China Press.

Shanghai, 4th September, 1918.

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**TURKISH BATH**

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
**Prof. I. K. SETO,**
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

## Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application
Inspection invited

**THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED**
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS
September 5, 1918. 19216

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# BOOKKEEPER

**Get out of the rut !**

Become a Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for Expert Accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000.00 yearly, have more business than they can handle; learn at home, in spare time by our correspondence system. Write for catalogue and special offer TODAY.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE**
Dept. 23, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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## MILD STEEL ROUNDS

COMPETE ASSORTMENT IN STOCK
Sizes 1/4 inch to 8 inch diameter.
Quantities and Prices on Application to

**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**
(ZUNG LEE & SONS)
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY Tel. N. 1468

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## ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS

IN STANDARD AND LONG CARRIAGES

**FULLY GUARANTEED**

to give you satisfaction and sold to you on no other basis. Our **high-grade Machines** are new in every wearable part except the frame. It is a saving of from 30 to 40% to buy our **high-grade Machines** covered by our guarantee.

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co** Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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The **Prest-O-Lite** Battery

offers the most for the money—more power to operate your starter and lights—more service to insure your complete satisfaction in its use.

*Service Station And Sole Agents for China*

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

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## MASON & CO.

**CONFECTIONERS**
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
**Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions**
Telephone Central 2829

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## Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

Beginning on 9th September, 1918.
All of newest style silk piece goods on special sale at 10 per cent. discount for cash.

**Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.**
23 Kiukiang Road

19089

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## Assurance Franco-Asiatique

**FIRE AND MARINE**

5 Avenue Edouard VII

J. BEUDIN and M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

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# Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

### APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

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**CONNAUGHT HOUSE**
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

---

TO LET, Central, overlooking the Bund, a furnished room with balcony, no board. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

19217 S.7.

---

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to mainland, golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

---

TO LET: Without board, furnished ground floor room with separate bath-room, detached house, Western district. Handy to trams, use of telephone, etc. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

19207 S.6.

---

TO LET: Western district, comfortably furnished flat of three rooms in detached house facing south. Use of kitchen, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

19207 S.6.

---

LADY: Who's husband is at the front, has a furnished flat to let with or without board (no cooking). Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

19194 S-5

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BOARD: In good location, Western district, one large room, sleeping porch, verandah overlooking garden and bath, also one small room. Good table. Tennis, stable. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

19193 S-6

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TO LET: In very central, quiet and select locality, a nice unfurnished room with bathroom and kitched if desired. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

19188 S.5.

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TO LET: Nice rooms in Russian private family, with or without board. Vacancy for boarders. Apply 18 Range Road.

19144 S-6

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### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: By married couple without children, either house or flat, unfurnished or furnished. Willing to share house with another couple. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

19180 S.5.

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### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: 6 Foochow Road and 51 Szechuen Road, corner. Formerly German Post Office. Vacant on ground floor, 8 spacious rooms for offices; first-floor has 6 rooms and second has 10 rooms; these floors have large rooms, with all convenient equipment for office or residential purposes. Inspection 9 to 3; J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19166

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FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location. ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19165

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**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13**

### SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED: Young Chinese seeks position as translator, interpreter, secretary, salesman or clerk. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

19195 S-5

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WANTED half-day engagement by a capable energetic widow as office assistant or in other capacity. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

19191 S.5.

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WANTED: Clerical work of any description after office hours. Knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Remuneration no consideration. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

19188 S-6

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### EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE gentleman desires to have English evening lessons in liberal arts and business law from experienced teacher, twice a week. Please state terms and apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

19215 S.6.

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### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: French married couple would like immediately a large bedroom and board in a private family. French preferred. Reply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS, stating monthly terms.

19220 S.7.

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### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: A foreign nurse to take charge of two little girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking. Write [illegible], references to Madame Saint Pierre, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Peking.

19187 S.15.

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### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Semi-detached house vicinity Hongkew Park, one minute from Tramway Terminus, six rooms furnished, gas installation and telephone, large garden, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

19202 S-8

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TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19162

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TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

19163

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### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, bargain; one Maxwell touring motor-car, 1917 model, five-seater, 4 cylinders, with electric lighting per dynamo, self-starter, speedometer, tyres practically new, all complete in splendid running order. Taels 825. Owner leaving shortly. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

19213 S.7.

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**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10**